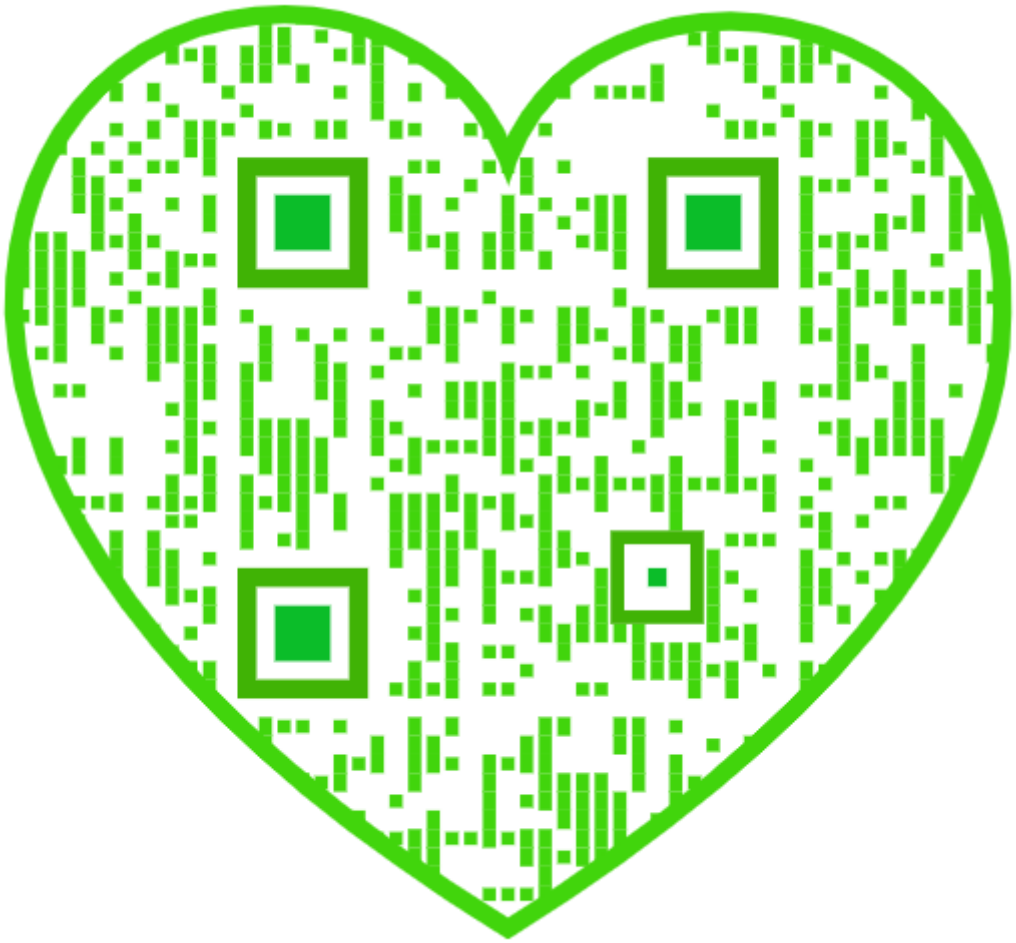
U. S. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CENTER AND SCHOOL
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234

BASIC MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

SUBCOURSE MD0010

EDITION 100



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This subcourse is approved for resident and correspondence course instruction. It reflects the current thought of the Academy of Health Sciences and conforms to printed Department of the Army doctrine as closely as currently possible. Development and progress render such doctrine continuously subject to change.

For questions on the content of this subcourse, phone DSN 471-7338 (commercial 210-221-7338), e-mail don.atkerson@amedd.army.mil, or write to:

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Initial application for enrollment may be made on DA Form 145 or on ATRRS. If DA Form 145 is used, the approving official must complete the reverse side of the form and forward the form to:

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or fax the form to 210-221-4012 or DSN 471-4012**.** A student can self-enroll on ATRRS by going to website http://atrrs.army.mil and submitting the application under the SELF DEVELOPMENT selection.

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CLARIFICATION OF TRAINING LITERATURE TERMINOLOGY

When used in this publication, words such as "he," "him," "his," and "men" are intended to include both the masculine and feminine genders, unless specifically stated otherwise or when obvious in context.

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CORRESPONDENCE COURSE OF
U.S. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CENTER AND SCHOOL

SUBCOURSE MD0010

BASIC MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Medical terminology is the professional language of those who are directly or indirectly engaged in the art of healing. You will need to know medical terms in order to read a medical record, to complete forms, to decipher a physician's handwriting, and to communicate with others in the hospital in a professional manner.

At first, the medical terms may seem strange and bewildering to you and appear to be extremely difficult to learn. Fortunately, there is a logical method found in medical terminology. Many of the words used in medicine are made up of parts which are also used in other words. Once you know the meanings of the basic parts of the words, you can put them together to understand the meanings of many medical terms. These basic parts of medical terms are called stems, prefixes, and suffixes. During this course, you will learn to identify and define a stem, a prefix, and a suffix. You will also learn how they are used in combination to describe a medical term.

Subcourse Components:

This subcourse consists of 4 lessons and an examination. The lessons are:

Lesson 1, Introduction to Programmed Learning.

Lesson 2, Stems Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

Lesson 3, Prefixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

Lesson 4, Suffixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.

Examination.

Credit Awarded:

Upon successful completion of this subcourse, you will be awarded 5 credit hours.

Lesson Materials Furnished:

Lesson materials provided include this booklet, an examination answer sheet, and an envelope. Answer sheets are not provided for individual lessons in this subcourse because you are to grade your own lessons. Exercises and solutions for all lessons are contained in this booklet. You must furnish a #2 pencil.

Procedures for Subcourse Completion:

You are encouraged to complete the subcourse lesson by lesson. When you have completed all of the lessons to your satisfaction, fill out the examination answer sheet and mail it to the Army Medical Department Center and School along with the Student Comment Sheet in the envelope provided. Be sure that your social security number is on all correspondence sent to the Army Medical Department Center and School. You will be notified by return mail of the examination results. Your grade on the exam will be your rating for the subcourse.

Purpose:

This programmed instruction subcourse has been prepared for use by students in the medical field. It is designed to help you obtain a knowledge of basic medical terminology. It is NOT intended to be complete or comprehensive. There are numerous textbooks on medical terminology for those students desiring a more complete study of the subject. You are encouraged to continue your study of medical terminology after completing this basic orientation to medical terminology.

This booklet may be written in and retained by the student for future reference. The glossary, pronunciation guide, and list of abbreviations will be a useful reference document.

The final goal or terminal learning objective of this subcourse is that you be able to convert a medical term into lay terminology. This means that when you are given the definition of a medical term, you will be able to identify the proper medical term or, when you are you given the medical term, you will be able to identify the proper definition.

Using the Dictionary:

As you work in the medical field, you will hear and see unfamiliar medical terms. Many times you will have access to a medical dictionary. You need to know how to use a dictionary properly. Most dictionaries have the basic characteristics described below:

a. **Guide Words**. The two large words printed at the top of each page are called "guide words." These words identify the first and last words entered alphabetically on that page, and their use will speed up your process of locating a word. The introduction to the dictionary will tell you how words are alphabetized in that particular dictionary.

b. **Entry**. All the information about a word in the dictionary is called an entry. An entry contains a variety of information and may include all or part of the following information:

(1) Entry word. The entry word is printed in dark type and is sometimes divided into syllables.

(2) Pronunciation. The pronunciation is given in parentheses following the entry word. Different dictionaries use different pronunciation and accent symbols. The introduction portion of each dictionary will provide a key to the symbols.

(3) Plural forms. Frequently, the plural of a medical word is irregularly formed or has alternate plurals. Many medical dictionaries will list these plurals.

(4) Etymology. Etymology is the tracing of a word back to its origins. Information on the origin of the word generally appears in square brackets. Most medical words originated in Greek or Latin or a combination thereof.

(5) Definition. Following the origin, you will find the definition or definitions of the term.

(6) Synonyms. SYN after the definition indicates synonyms. These are words which have a similar meaning to the entry word.

(7) Derived words. Following the SYN, often there is a group of additional words printed in bold type. These words are closely related or derived from the entry words.

(8) Cross reference. For additional information on the term or entry: "See" or "See also," followed by an italicized word, is used.

Introductory Section to a Medical Dictionary:

All dictionaries contain an introductory section which provides information on "how to use" the dictionary. The arrangement of this introduction varies but most medical dictionaries will address the following:

Organization or Arrangement of Entries. This unit addresses how main entries are made, the sequence of entries, and the use of punctuation and capitalization in entries and their sequence.

Pronunciation. This unit provides assistance in pronouncing the word: the diacritical markings (stress marks, long and short vowels, etc.) along with examples of common words to illustrate sounds.

Etymology. A section on the abbreviations used to identify the language of origin along with an explanation of the composition of medical vocabulary is generally included in

the introduction. Since more than 75% of medical terms are derived from Latin and Greek, a discussion of the transcription to English of Greek and Latin terms is usually presented. Most sections on etymology include comments on prefixes, suffixes, combining forms, and compounds used in medical terminology. Often the Greek and Latin alphabets are included in the etymology section of the introduction.

Plurals. A presentation on plural forms is included because many plurals are irregularly formed and because many words have alternate plurals. This portion of the introduction will indicate how plurals are presented and listed in the dictionary.

Sample Dictionary Entry:

Appendix (ah-pen'diks), pl. appendixes, appen'dices [L. from appendere to hang upon] a general term used in anatomical nomenclature to designate a supplementary, accessory, or dependent part attached to a main structure; see also appendage. Frequently used alone to refer to the appendix vermiforms.

Appendicopathy (ah-pen"di-kop'ah-the) [appendix + Gr pathos disease] any diseased condition of the vermiform appendix.

Entry word. appendix
appendicopathy

Pronunciation with diacritical markings: ah-pen'diks
ah-pen"di-kop'ah-the

Plural forms: appendixes, appendices

Etymology: [L. from appendere to hang upon] means from the Latin term, appendere, which meant to hang upon.

[appendix + Gr pathos disease] means the stem appendix plus the Greek word pathos which means disease.

Definition: A general term used in anatomical nomenclature to designate a supplementary, accessory, or dependent part attached to a main structure.

Any disease condition of the vermiform appendix.

Synonyms: none

Cross-reference: Appendage.

Refining Your Vocabulary:

This course provides an introduction to the most common medical terms you will encounter. However, just knowing the meaning of the medical terms used in this course is

not enough. Developing your medical vocabulary requires refining. As you add words to your medical vocabulary, you must constantly work to use the words correctly. You can refine and sharpen your medical vocabulary through the correct use of a medical dictionary.

Pretest:

This course on medical terminology has one introductory lesson and three lessons related to terminology. Before each lesson, there is a pretest which will enable you to determine your knowledge of medical terminology. You should complete each pretest before working the lesson. If you correctly answer 90% of the pretest questions, you need not work the lesson unless you wish to reinforce your knowledge of medical terminology. The first pretest will test your knowledge of medical stems; the second pretest will test your knowledge of medical prefixes; and the third pretest will test your knowledge of medical suffixes.

Student Comment Sheet:

Be sure to provide us with your suggestions and criticisms by filling out the Student Comment Sheet (found at the back of this booklet), and returning it to us with your examination answer sheet. Please review this comment sheet before studying this subcourse. In this way, you will help us to improve the quality of this subcourse.

LESSON ASSIGNMENT

LESSON 1	Introduction to Programmed Learning.
TEXT ASSIGNMENT	Lesson 1, frame numbers 1-14.
LESSON OBJECTIVE	After completing this lesson, you should be able to: Given a series of frames defining prefix, stem, and suffix, select the correct definition.

LESSON 1

Section I. HOW TO USE PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION

Directions: Each frame consists of a question and an answer. The answer appears on the right hand side of the page just before the next frame. Make a cover card from a piece of cardboard. Place the cover card over the answer to the frame you are reading. Read the information in the frame and answer the question. Check your answer by moving your cover card down to expose the correct answer.

The programmed instruction format begins on the next page.

GOOD LUCK!

****

1 The material in programmed instruction is arranged in a series of small steps called frames. Each frame presents new information to you or reviews material you may already be familiar with. Therefore, all of the following material is arranged in steps called _____.

frames

****

2 By checking your answer after you have answered a question, you will get immediate feedback as to whether or not you are correct. This immediate feedback will help you learn what is _____.
(correct, incorrect)

correct

****

3 If your answer is incorrect, you should re-read the frame to find out why you missed the question. Fortunately, all of the information you need to correctly answer the question is contained within that _____.

frame

****

4 Programmed instruction also allows you to learn at your own speed. If the material is difficult for you, you can go slowly. If the material is easy, you can go more _____.
(slowly, quickly)

quickly

****

****

5 Programmed instruction is designed to proceed logically from one frame to the next frame. When working with programmed instruction, you should not attempt to skip ahead because each frame is developed from preceding frames. That is why this type of material is called _____.

programmed instruction

****

Section II. INTRODUCTION TO STEMS, PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

****

6 All medical terms can be broken down into word parts. The three word parts that you will be concerned with are the prefix, the stem (root), and the suffix. Usually, only two of these parts are present in a medical term. The word parts, then, of a medical term may include the _____, the stem, and the suffix.

prefix

****

7 The stem is the part of the word which gives the basic meaning to the term. The part of the word, "basketball," which gives the basic meaning to the word is "ball." Therefore, "ball" is considered to be the _____.

stem

****

****

8 The part of the word which comes *before* the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the stem is called the prefix. In the word "basketball," "ball" is the stem and "basket" is the _____.

prefix

****

9 The part of the word which gives the basic meaning to the word is called the _____.

stem

****

10 The prefix is the part of the word which comes _____ the stem.
(before, after)

before

****

11 The part of the word which comes *after* the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the root word is called the suffix. In the term "specialist," "special" is the stem and "ist" is the _____.

suffix

****

12 In summary, words used in medicine are comprised of one or more parts called prefix, stem, and suffix. The part of the word which gives basic meaning to the word is the _____.

stem

****

****

13 The part of the word which comes *before* the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the stem is called the _____.

prefix

****

14 The part of the word which comes *after* the stem and modifies or augments the meaning of the stem is called the _____.

suffix

****

Now that you're off to a good start, let's look at some medical word parts. BEFORE you look at specific medical word parts, however, you should take the Pretest for lesson 2 on stems which follows this introductory material. Read the Pretest instructions carefully.

Section III. HOW TO COMPLETE EACH PRETEST

1. Before you begin work on your study of medical terminology in lessons 2, 3, and 4, you should complete the pretest for each lesson. The score you make on the pretest will enable you to determine how much you already know about the medical terminology presented in the lesson. The answers to each pretest are found at the end of each lesson. If you score 90% or better on the pretest, it is not necessary for you to work the problems presented in the lesson.

2. If you successfully pass the pretest, you should go to the next pretest. If you successfully pass all the pretests, you should go directly to the final examination.

LESSON ASSIGNMENT

LESSON 2	Stems Pertaining to Medical Terminology.
LESSON ASSIGNMENT	Lesson 2, frame numbers 15-131.
LESSON OBJECTIVES	After completing this lesson, you should be able to :

2-1. Given a list of 15 of the 100 Latin and Greek medical stems covered in lesson 2 and a list of English meanings for these stems, write the English meaning of the medical stem in the space provided without error.

2-2. Given 10 multiple choice questions on medical stems, select the appropriate English meaning without error.

LESSON 2

PRETEST #1

Before you turn to frame 15 and begin work on your study of medical terminology, complete the pretest on the following pages. The pretest contains 70 questions relating to medical terminology stems. The correct answers to the pretest are found at the end of this lesson. If you correctly answer 90% or more of the questions, you pass the pretest. A score of 90% on this pretest is 63 correct answers.

Write your answers in the space provided in each question.

1. Ophthalmalgia means pain in the _____.

2. Otorrhea is a discharge from the _____.

3. Prenatal means before _____ and post febrile means after _____.

4. A salpingostomy is a surgical opening into a _____.

5. Oophoropexy means fixation of an _____.

6. An enterolith is a _____ in the intestines.

7. Hematuria means the presence of blood in the _____.

8. Orchidectomy means excision of a _____.

9. Cystorrhagia means hemorrhage of the _____.

10. Urethrorrhaphy means suturing the _____.

11. A cholelith is a _____ stone.

12. A hysterosalpingo-oophorectomy means the excision of the _____,

    _____, and _____.

13. Ureterocele means _____ of the ureter.

14. Esthesia means _____ or _____.

15. Pathophobia means an abnormal _____ of disease.

16. Megalomania is a mental _____.

17. Osteopathy means disease of the _____.

18. Cerebrotomy is an incision into the _____.

19. Neuralgia means pain along the course of a _____.

20. Glycolysis is the breakdown or destruction of _____.

21. Edema means _____.

22. Acroparalysis refers to paralysis of the _____.

23. Tachyphagia is a word for fast or rapid _____.

24. Splenopathy means a disease of the _____.

25. Lymphostasis means control the flow of _____.

26. An encephaloma is a _____.

27. Lipolysis means destruction or breakdown of _____.

28. A pyocele is a hernia containing _____.

29. Dacryorrhea means excessive flow of _____.

30. Cytology is the study of _____.

31. Thrombus is the medical way to say _____.

32. Arterioplasty is surgical repair of an _____.

33. Phlebosclerosis is the hardening of the _____.

34. Vasotripsy means the crushing of a _____.

35. An angiospasm is a spasm of a _____.

36. Hepatomegaly means enlargement of the _____.

37. A proctoscopy is an examination of the _____.

38. Colocentesis means puncture of the _____.

39. Jejunoileitis is inflammation of the _____ and the _____.

40. Psychosis means any serious _____ condition.

41. Enteroptosis means prolapse of the small _____.

42. Gastrectasia is the dilation or stretching of the _____.

43. Gingivalgia means pain in the _____.

44. The lacrimal gland secretes _____.

45. Cheilosis is a disorder of the _____.

46. A duodenotomy is an incision into the _____.

47. Stomatoplasty means surgical repair of the _____.

48. Apnea means temporary cessation of _____.

49. Treatment with compressed _____ is called pneumotherapy.

50. A laparorrhaphy is the suturing of the _____.

51. Glossoplegia is a paralysis of the _____.

52. Bronchorrhagia means _____hemorrhage.

53. Nasal means pertaining to the _____.

54. Rhinoplasty means surgical repair of the _____.

55. Laryngitis is inflammation of the _____.

56. Onychosis means a condition of the _____.

57. Costal means pertaining to the _____.

58. Abdominocentesis is a surgical puncture of the _____.

59. Tendinitis is inflammation of the _____.

60. Myocarditis is inflammation of the heart _____.

61. Myelocele means herniation of the _____ _____.

62. Chondromalacia is the softening of _____.

63. Arthritis is a word which means inflammation of a_____.

64. A tympanectomy is an excision of the _____.

65. Keratectasia means dilatation of the _____.

66. A pharyngotomy is an incision into the _____.

67. Blepharoptosis means prolapse of the _____.

68. Hemostasis means the act of controlling the flow of _____.

69. A necroparasite is one that lives on _____ organic matter.

70. Pneumomycosis is a condition of lung _____.

Check your answers on page 2-77

Section II. BASIC COMPONENTS

NOTE: Please refer to the pronunciation guide on page B-1 to assist you in pronouncing the terms you will encounter in this lesson.

We will first discuss the main body or basic component of a medical term called the stem or root word. The stem of a medical word usually indicates the organ or part which is modified by a prefix or suffix, or both.

****

15. The main body or basic component of a word is called the _____ or _____ word.

stem root

****

16. All words have a stem. Even everyday words have stems. For example, in the words "singer," "writer," and "speaker," "sing," "write," and "speak" are the stems. In medical terms such as hepatomone, gastrotome, and arthrotome, the hepat (meaning liver), gastr (meaning stomach), and arthr (meaning joint) are the _____.

stems

****

17. Certain combinations of stems are hard to pronounce. This is often true when a stem ends in a consonant and the word part that is added to it also begins with a consonant. This awkwardness of pronunciation makes it necessary to insert a vowel called a combining vowel.

****

18. Certain combinations of stems or root words are difficult to pronounce, making it necessary to insert a vowel called a _____.

combining vowel

****

19. Usually the combining vowel is an "o," but occasionally it may be "a," "e," "i," "u," or "y."

****

20. The combining vowel is usually an _____.

o

****

21. We find combining vowels in ordinary words. Instead of joining the two stems "therm" and "meter" directly, we insert the combining vowel "o" and say "therm - 'o' meter."

****

22. Here are some more examples:

a. Speed - meter becomes speed-ometer.
b. Megal - mania becomes mega-lomania.
c. Strat - phere becomes strato-sphere.
d. Therm - meter becomes ther-mometer.

****

23. Instead of joining two stems or root words directly, we insert the combining vowel which is usually an _____.

o

****

24. A stem plus the combining vowel is known as the combining form.

    In the word speedometer, for example, "speed" is the stem and "speed -o" is the combining form.

    ****

25. In the word thermometer, "therm" is the stem and "therm - o" is the _____.

    combining form

    ****

26. In the word megalomania, "megal" is the stem and "megal - o" is _____.

    combining form

    ****

27. In the word stratosphere, "strat" is the stem and "strat- o" is the _____.

    combining form

    ****

28. As a review, complete each of the following statements:

    a. The basic core of any word is the _____.

    stem (frame 15)

    ****

    b. Combinations of stems are often difficult to pronounce. When the first stem ends in a consonant and the second word part begins with a consonant, we must insert a vowel called a _____ vowel.

    combining (frame 17)

    ****

c. The combining vowel is usually an _____.

o (frame 19)

****

d. The combination of a stem plus a combining vowel is known as the _____.

combining form (frame 24)

****

NOTE: Each frame which introduces a new medical term contains the correct pronunciation with diacritical markings. The pronunciation guide below should be used to help you pronounce the medical term correctly. You should pronounce each medical term aloud so that you can hear how the word sounds. Practicing the correct pronunciation aloud will also help you remember the term and its meaning.

USE THIS GUIDE TO ASSIST YOU IN PRONUNCIATION

IF IT IS AN	AND	THEN IT IS
UNMARKED VOWEL	IT ENDS A SYLLABLE	LONG "$\bar{a}$" (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)
	THE SYLLABLE ENDS IN A CONSONANT	SHORT "$\breve{a}$" (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

In this course, stems are presented with the combining vowel and in their combining forms (stem + combining vowel = combining form) and referred to simply as the stem.

Although Latin combining forms (stem + combining vowel) should be used only with Latin prefixes and suffixes and Greek combining forms with Greek pre-fixes and suffixes, there are generally many inconsistencies in forming medical terms.

The combining forms presented in this text are legitimate; however, you will not find all the combining forms used in this text in any one medical dictionary. The combining form of the stem, tendo, for example does not appear in some dictionaries and appears in different forms in other medical dictionaries as follows:

Stedman's Medical Dictionary - tendo-. Combining form meaning tendon; see also teno-. Teno-, tenon-, tenonto-. Combining forms meaning tendon. See also tendo-.

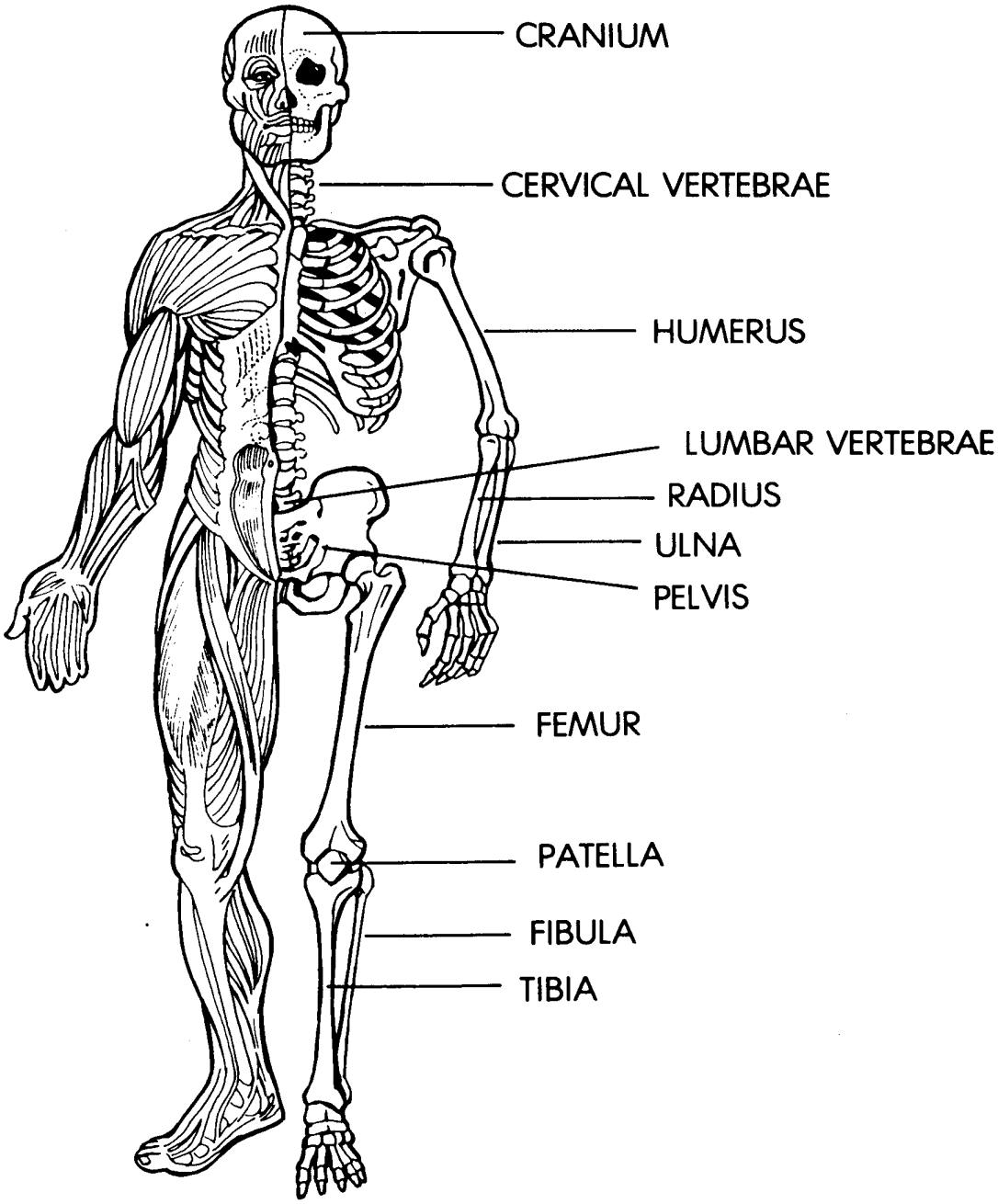
Blakinton's Gould Medical Dictionary - ten-, teno-. A combining form meaning tendon.

Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary - teno-, tenonto-. Combining form denoting relationship to a tendon.

Several sources were used as references in compiling the information included in this text including the following:

Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary.
Blakinton's Gould Medical Dictionary.
Stedman's Medical Dictionary.
Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary.

Section III. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM



Now let's look at some of the more common stems pertaining to the musculoskeletal system.

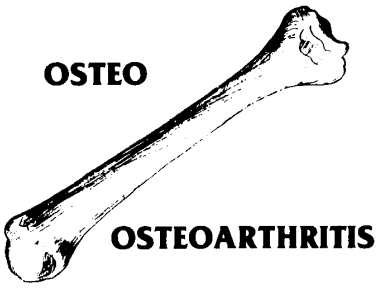
****

29. The musculoskeletal system includes the bones, muscles, and joints.

****

30. Osteo is a stem which means bone. A person who has osteo-arthritis, for example, has inflammation of the _____ and joint.

os"te-o-ar-thri'-tis

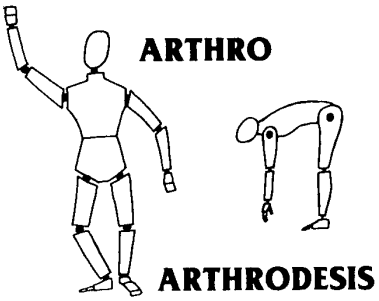


bone

****

31. The stem, arthro, means joint. Arthrodesis means fixation of a _____ by fusion.

ar"thro-de'-sis

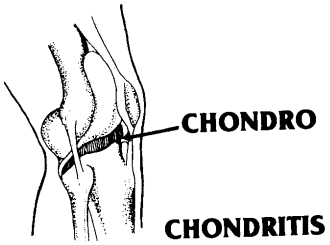


joint

****

32. The stem chondro means cartilage. A person with chondr-itis, for example, has inflammation of the _____.

kon-dri'tis

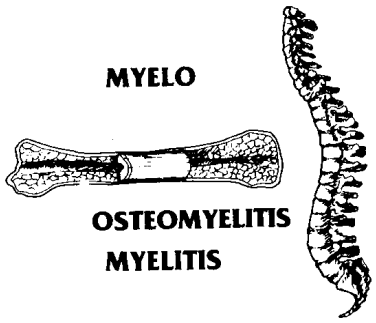


cartilage

****

33. The stem myelo means bone marrow or spine. A person who has myelitis has an inflammation of the _____ _____ or _____.

mi"e-li'tis

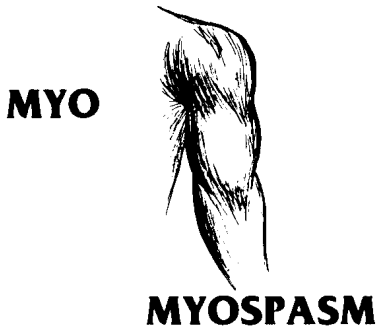


bone marrow/spine

****

34. Myo is a stem which means muscle. A myospasm, for example, is an involuntary contraction of a _____.

mi'o-spazm

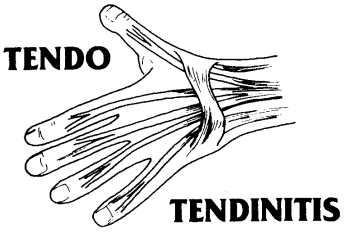


muscle

****

35. Tendo is a stem which means tendon. A person with tend-initis has inflammation of a _____.

ten"di-ni'tis

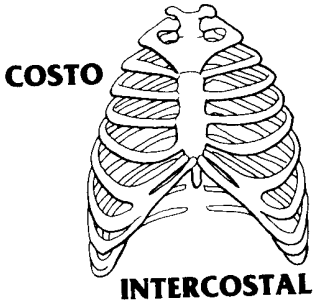


tendon

****

36. Costo is a stem which means rib. The intercostal space, for example, refers to the space between the _____.

in"ter-kos'tal



ribs

****

37. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the musculoskeletal system.

a. Osteo: _____

bone (frame 30)

****

b. Arthro: _____

joint (frame 31)

****

c. Chondro: _____

cartilage (frame 32)

****

d. Myelo: _____

bone marrow/spine (frame 33)

****

e. Myo: _____

muscle (frame 34)

****

f. Tendo: _____

tendon (frame 35)

****

g. Costo: _____

rib (frame 36)

****

38. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

a. A person who has osteoarthritis has inflammation of the _____ and _____.

bone/joint (frames 30 & 31)

****

b. Arthrodesis is fixation of a _____ by fusion.

joint (frame 31)

****

c. A person with chondritis has inflammation of the _____.

cartilage (frame 32)

****

d. A person who has myelitis has inflammation of the _____ _____ or _____.

bone marrow/spine (frame 33)

****

e. A myospasm is an involuntary contraction of a _____.

muscle (frame 34)

****

f. A person with tendinitis has an inflammation of a _____.

tendon (frame 35)

****

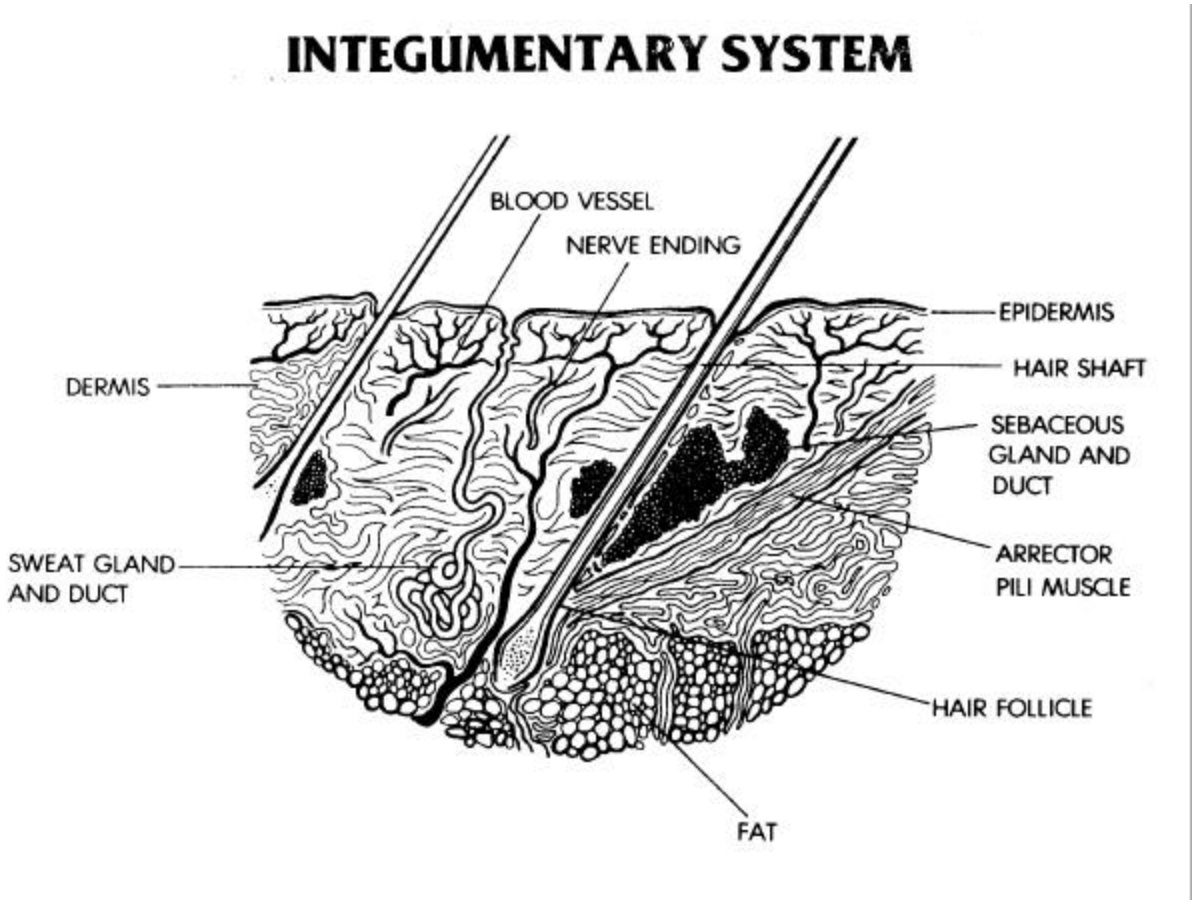
g. Intercostal refers to the space between the _____.

ribs (frame 36)

****

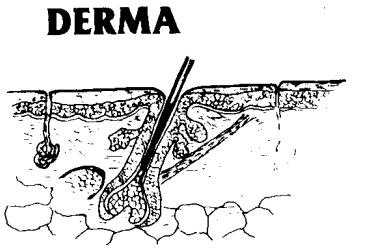
If you missed any of the questions in frames 37 and 38, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 39.

Section IV. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM



The integumentary system includes the skin and its appendages - the hair and nails.

39. Derma is a stem which means skin. A person with dermatophytosis, for example, has a fungus condition of the _____.



der"mah-to-fi-to'sis

skin

****

40. Onycho is a stem which means nail. Onychectomy means surgical removal of the _____of a finger or toe.

on"i-kek'to-me

nail

****

41. Let's review the stems you've just studied. Give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the integumentary system:

a. Derma: _____

skin (frame 39)

****

b. Onycho: _____

nail (frame 40)

****

42. Let's make sure you know the stems you have just studied. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms.

a. A person with dermatophytosis has a fungus condition of the _____.

skin (frame 39)

****

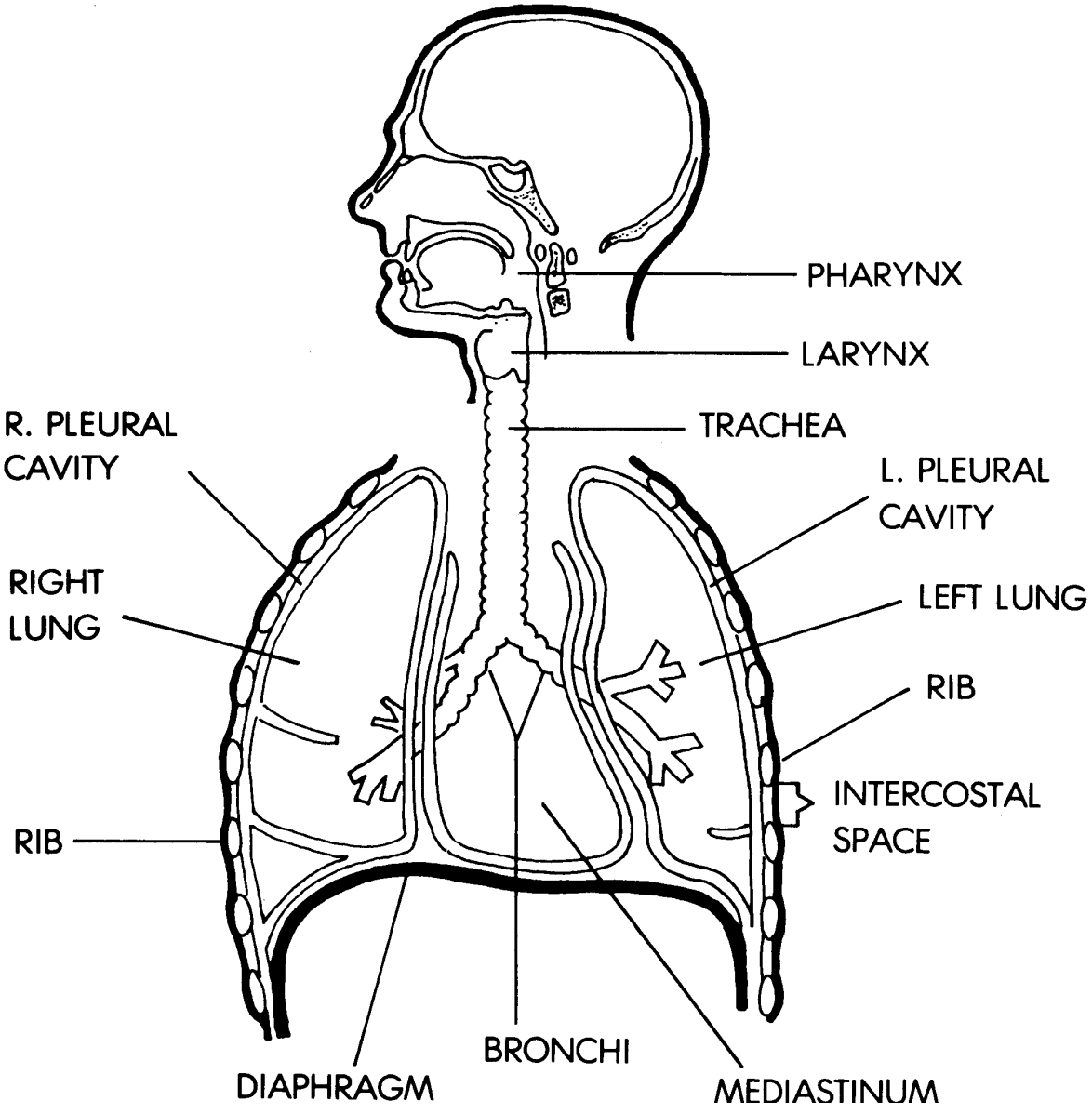
b. Onychectomy is the surgical removal of the _____ of a finger or toe.

nail (frame 40)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 41 and 42, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 43.

Section V. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



The respiratory system includes the lungs, pleura, bronchi, pharynx, larynx, tonsils, and the nose.

43. Rhino and naso are stems which mean nose. A person who has rhinitis has inflammation of the _____.

ri-ni'tis

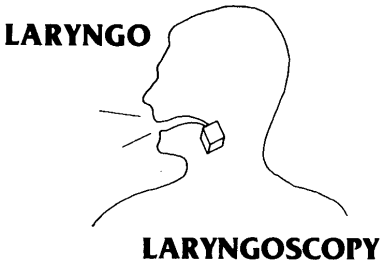
RHINITIS

NASAL BONE

nose

****

44. Laryngo is a stem meaning larynx or voice box. A laryngoscopy is an examination of the interior of the _____.



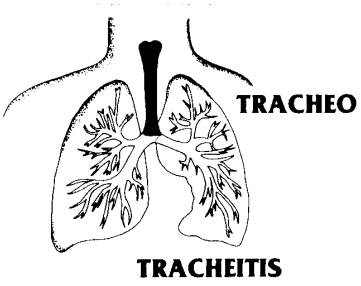
lar"ing-gos'ko-pe

LARYNGOSCOPY

larynx

****

45. Tracheo is a stem which means upper windpipe or trachea. A person with tracheitis has an inflammation of the _____ _____ or _____.



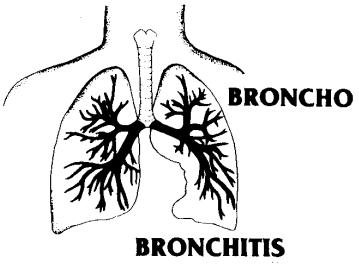
tra"ke-i'tis

upper windpipe/trachea

****

46. Broncho is a stem which means lower windpipe or bronchus. A person with bronchitis has inflammation of the _____ _____ or _____.

brong-ki'tis



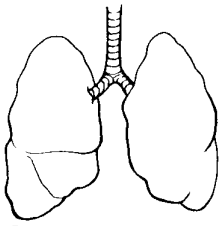
lower windpipe/bronchus

****

47. Pulmo and pneumo are stems which mean lung. Pulmonary, for example, means concerning or involving the _____.

pul'mo-ner"e

PULMO / PNEUMO



PULMONARY PNEUMONIA

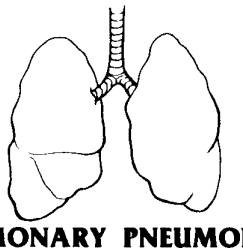
lungs

****

48. A person with pneumonia has an inflammation of the _____.

nu-mo'ne-ah

PULMO / PNEUMO



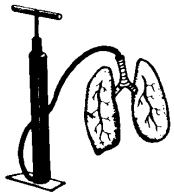
PULMONARY PNEUMONIA

lungs

****

49. Pneumo is a stem which also means air. Pneumonemia is the presence of _____ or gas in the blood vessel.

nu"mo-ne'me-ah

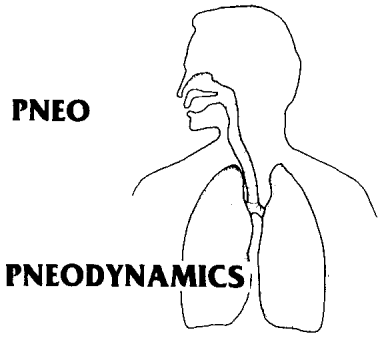


PNEUMONEMIA

air

****

50. Pneo is a stem which means breath or breathing. Pneodynamics is the mechanism of _____.



ne'o-di nam'ik

breathing

****

51. Let's review the stems you just studied. Give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the respiratory system.

a. Rhino: _____

nose (frame 43)

****

b. Naso: _____

nose (frame 43)

****

c. Laryngo: _____

larynx (frame 44)

****

d. Tracheo: _____ _____ or _____

upper windpipe/trachea (frame 45)

****

e. Broncho: _____ _____ or _____

lower windpipe/bronchus (frame 46)

****

f. Pulmo: _____

lung (frame 47)

****

g. Pneumo: _____ or _____

air/lungs (frame 47/49)

****

h. Pneo: _____

breathing (frame 50)

****

52. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has rhinitis has an inflammation of the _____.

nose (frame 43)

****

b. A laryngoscope is an instrument used for examination of the _____.

larynx (frame 44)

****

c. Tracheitis is the inflammation of the _____ _____ or _____.

upper windpipe/trachea (frame 45)

****

d. A child who has bronchitis has an inflammation of the _____ _____ or _____.

lower windpipe/bronchus (frame 46)

****

e. The pulmonary artery leads to the _____.

lungs (frame 47)

****

f. A person with pneumonia has an inflammation of the _____.

lungs (frame 48)

****

g. Pneumonemia is the presence of _____ or gas in the blood vessels.

air (frame 49)

****

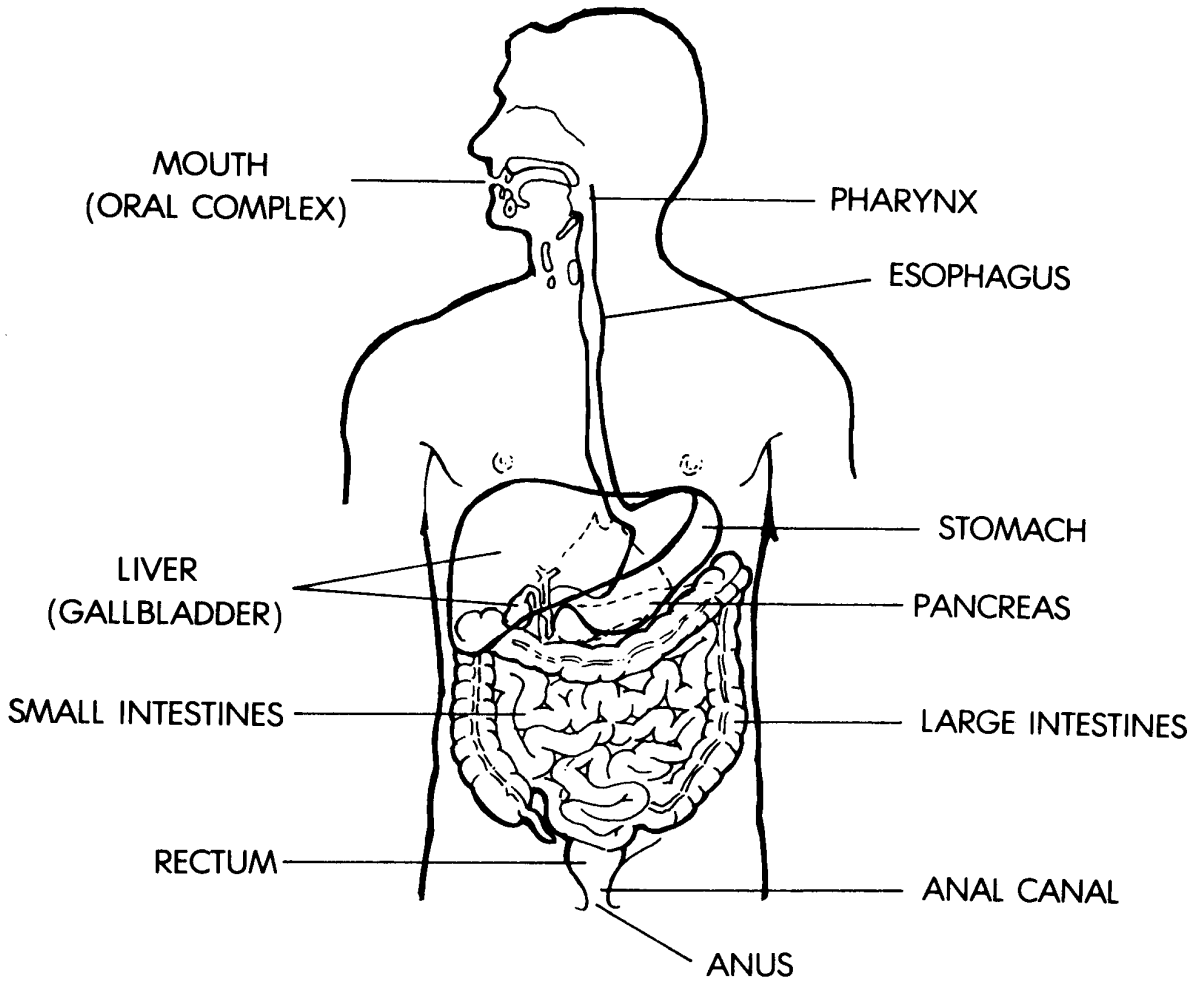
h. Pneodynamics is the mechanism of _____.

breathing (frame 50)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 51 and 52, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 53.

Section VI: STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



The digestive system or gastrointestinal tract begins with the mouth, where food enters the body and ends with the anus, where solid waste material leaves the body.

****

53. The stem stoma means mouth. A person who has stomatitis, for example, has inflammation of the _____.

sto-mah-ti'tis

STOMA

STOMATITIS

mouth

****

54. Lingua and glossa are stems which mean tongue. Glossitis means inflammation of the _____.

glos-si'tis

LINGUA / GLOSSA

LINGUAL / GLOSSITIS

tongue

****

55. Lingual means pertaining to the _____.

ling'gwal

LINGUA / GLOSSA

LINGUAL / GLOSSITIS

tongue

****

56. Dento and odonto are stems which mean tooth. A person with dentalgia has a pain in the _____.

den-tal'je-ah

****

57. Cheilo is a stem which means lip. A cheiloplasty is the surgical repair of a defect of the _____.

ki'lo-plas"te

****

58. Gingivo is a stem which means gums. A person with gingivitis has an inflammation of the _____.

jin"ji-vi'tis

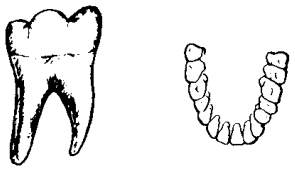
****

59. Gastro is a stem which means stomach. A gastrectomy is the surgical removal of the _____.

gas-trek-to-me

****

DENTO / ODONTO

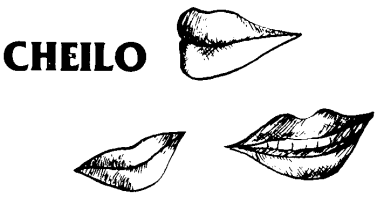


DENTALGIA

ODONTOID

tooth

CHEILO



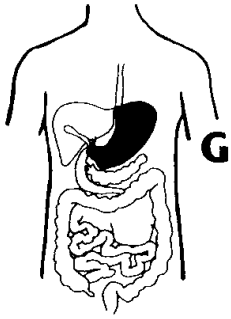
CHEILOPLASTY

lip

GINGIVO

GINGIVITIS

gums



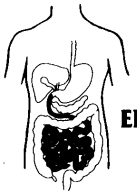
GASTRO

GASTRECTOMY

stomach

60. Entero is a stem which means intestine. A person with gastroenteritis has inflammation of the stomach and _____.

gas"tro-en-ter-i'tis



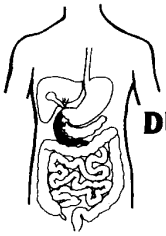
GASTROENTERITIS

intestine

****

61. Duodeno is a stem which pertains to the duodenum or first part of the small intestine. A duodenal ulcer, for example, is an ulcer which is located in the _____ or _____.

du"o-de'nal



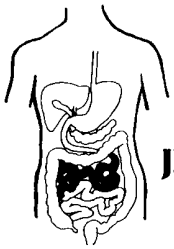
DUODENAL ULCER

duodenum or first part of the small intestine

****

62. Jejuno is a stem which pertains to the jejunum or second part of the small intestine. A jejunectomy, for example, is an excision of a part of or all of the _____ or _____.

je-joo'num
je"joo-nek'to-me



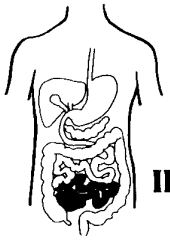
JEJUNECTOMY

jejunum or second part of the small intestine

****

63. Ileo is a stem which pertains to the ileum or third part of the small intestine. Ileitis means inflammation of the _____ or _____.

il'e-um
il"e-i'tis

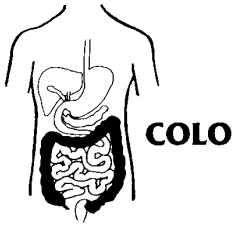


ILEITIS

ileum or third part of the small intestine

****

64. Colo is a stem which means colon. When a colostomy is performed, an incision is made into the _____.

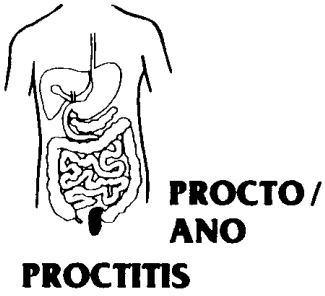


ko'lon
ko-los'to-me

colon

****

65. Procto and ano are stems which mean rectum or anus. Proctitis means inflammation of the _____ or _____.



prok-ti'tis

rectum or anus

****

66. As a review, give the meaning of the following stems pertaining to the digestive system.

a. Stoma: _____

mouth (frame 53)

****

b. Lingua/glossa: _____

tongue (frame 54)

****

c. Dento/odonto: _____

tooth (frame 56)

****

d. Cheilo: _____

lip (frame 57)

****

e. Gingivo: _____

gums (frame 58)

****

f. Gastro: _____

stomach (frame 59)

****

g. Entero: _____

intestine (frame 60)

****

h. Duodeno: _____

duodenum/first part of intestine (frame 61)

****

i. Jejuno: _____

jejunum/2d part of intestine (frame 62)

****

j. Ileo: _____

ileum/3d part of intestine (frame 63)

****

k. Colo: _____

colon (frame 64)

****

l. Procto/ano: _____

rectum/anus

****

67. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person with stomatitis has an inflammation of the _____.

mouth (frame 53)

****

b. Glossitis is an inflammation of the _____.

tongue (frame 54)

****

c. Lingual means pertaining to the _____.

tongue (frame 54)

****

d. A person with dentalgia has a pain in the _____.

tooth (frame 56)

****

e. A cheiloplasty is the surgical repair of a defect of the _____.

lip (frame 57)

****

f. Someone who has gingivitis has inflammation of the _____.

gums (frame 58)

****

g. A gastrectomy is the surgical removal of the _____.

stomach (frame 59)

****

h. A person with gastroenteritis has inflammation of the _____ and the _____.

stomach and intestine(frames 59 & 60)

****

i. A duodenal ulcer is located in the _____.

duodenum/1st part of the small intestine (frame 61)

****

j. A jejunectomy is an excision of part or all of the _____.

jejunum/2d part of the small intestine (frame 62)

****

k. Ileitis is an inflammation of the _____.

ileum/3d part of the small intestine (frame 63)

****

l. A colostomy is an incision into the _____.

colon (frame 64)

****

m. Proctitis is an inflammation of the _____ or _____.

rectum/anus (frame 65)

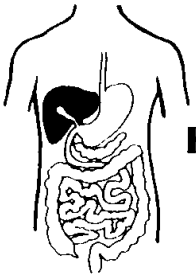
****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 66 and 67, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 68.

Section VII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE ACCESSORY ORGANS OF DIGESTION

****

68. The stem hepato means liver. A person with hepatitis has an inflammation of the _____.



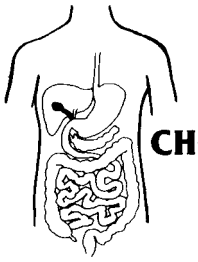
hep"ah-ti'tis

HEPATITIS

liver

****

69. The stem cholecysto means gall-bladder. A person who has had an operation called a cholecystectomy, for example, has had his _____ removed (or excised).



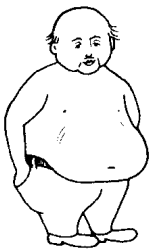
ko"le-sis-tek'to-me

CHOLECYSTECTOMY

gallbladder

****

70. The stems celio and abdomino mean abdomen. A person who has had a celiectomy has had a complete or partial removal of an organ of the _____.



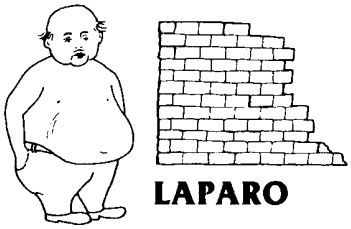
se"le-ek'to-me

CELIECTOMY
ABDOMINAL

abdomen

****

71. Laparo is a stem meaning abdominal wall. A person who has a laparotomy has had an incision made into the _____ _____.



lap-ah-rot'o-me

abdominal wall

****

72. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. Hepato: _____

liver (frame 68)

****

b. Cholecysto: _____

gallbladder (frame 69)

****

c. Celio/abdomino: _____

abdomen (frame 70)

****

d. Laparo: _____

abdominal wall (frame 71)

****

73. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has hepatitis has an inflammation of the _____.

liver (frame 68)

****

b. When a cholecystectomy is performed, the _____ is removed (or excised).

gallbladder (frame 69)

****

c. A person who has a celiectomy has had a complete or partial removal of an organ of the _____.

abdomen (frame 70)

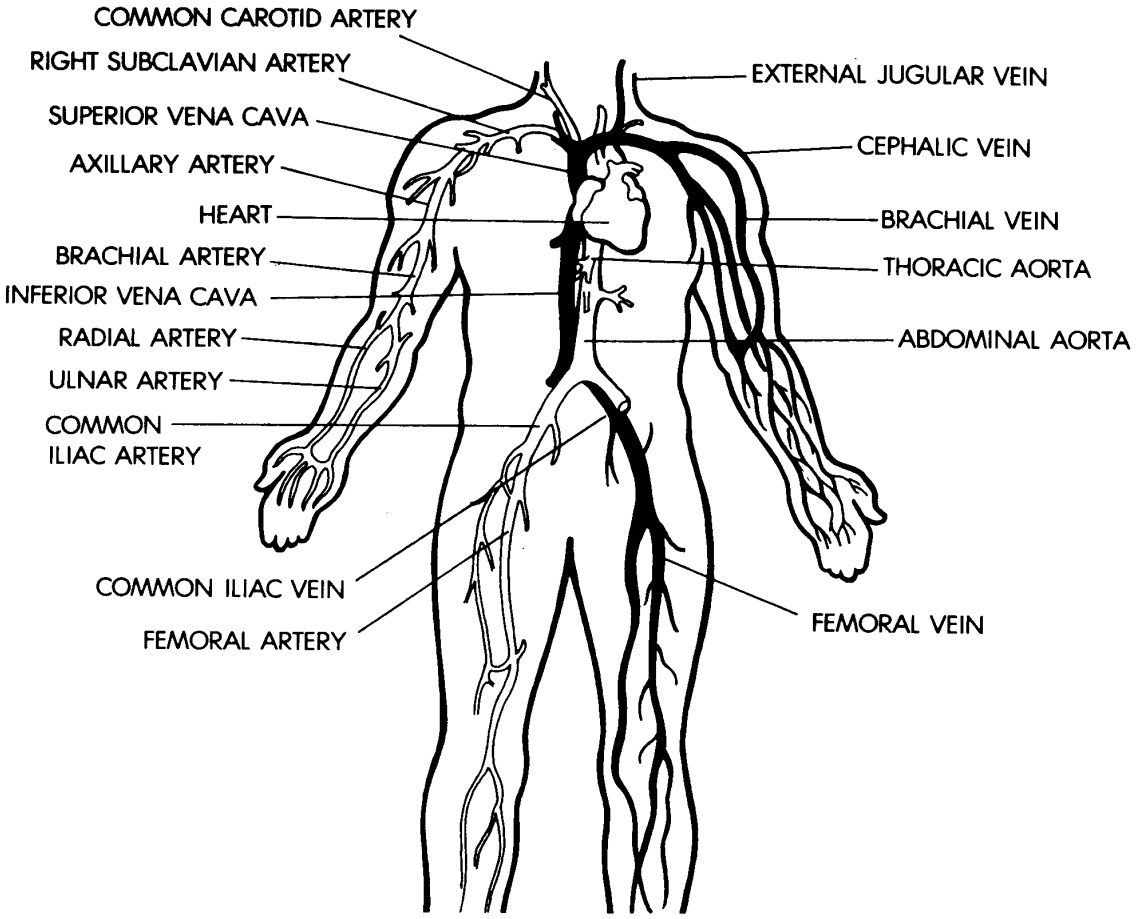
****

d. During a laparotomy, an incision is made into the _____.

abdominal wall (frame 71)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 72 and 73, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 74.

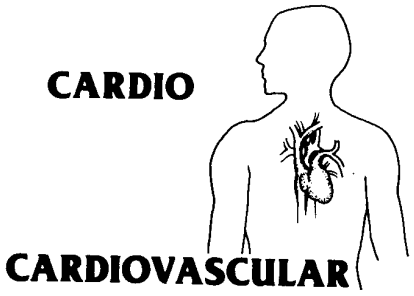

COMMON CAROTID ARTERY
RIGHT SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY
SUPERIOR VENA CAVA
AXILLARY ARTERY
HEART
BRACHIAL ARTERY
INFERIOR VENA CAVA
RADIAL ARTERY
ULNAR ARTERY
COMMON ILIAC ARTERY
COMMON ILIAC VEIN
FEMORAL ARTERY
EXTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN
CEPHALIC VEIN
BRACHIAL VEIN
THORACIC AORTA
ABDOMINAL AORTA
FEMORAL VEIN

The cardiovascular system includes the heart and blood vessels.

****

74. The stem, cardio, means heart. The cardiovascular system includes the blood vessels and the _____.

kar"de-o-vas'ku-lar



heart

****

75. Angio and vaso are stems which mean vessel. An angiogram is a series of X-ray film of a blood _____.

an'je-o-gram"

ANGIO / VASO

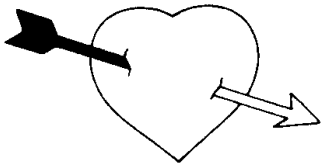
ANGIOGRAM / VASODILATOR

vessel

****

76. Phlebo and veno are stems which mean vein. A phlebectomy is the surgical removal of a _____.

fle-bek'to-me



PHLEBO / VENO

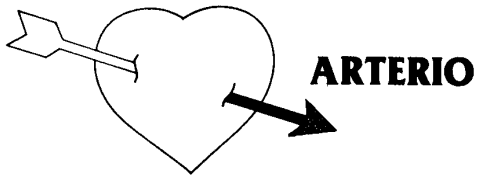
PHLEBECTOMY
VENOGRAM

vein

****

77. Arterio is a stem which means artery. A person who has arteriosclerosis has hardening of the _____.

ar-te"re-o-skle-ro'sis



ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

arteries

****

78. Thrombo is a stem which means clot of blood. Thrombophlebitis is an inflammation of a vein with a _____ of _____.

throm"bo-fle-bi'tis

THROMBOPHLEBITIS

clot/blood

****

79. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms pertaining to the cardiovascular system.

a. cardio: _____

heart (frame 74)

****

b. angio/vaso: _____

vessel (frame 75)

****

c. phlebo/veno: _____

vein (frame 76)

****

d. arterio: _____

artery (frame 77)

****

e. thrombo: _____

clot of blood (frame 78)

****

80. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. The cardiovascular system includes the blood vessels and the _____.

heart (frame 74)

****

b. When a person has an angiospasm or a vasospasm, he has a spasm of a _____.

vessel (frame 75)

****

c. A phlebectomy is the surgical removal of a _____.

vein (frame 76)

****

d. A person who has arteriomalacia has a softening of the _____.

arteries (frame 77)

****

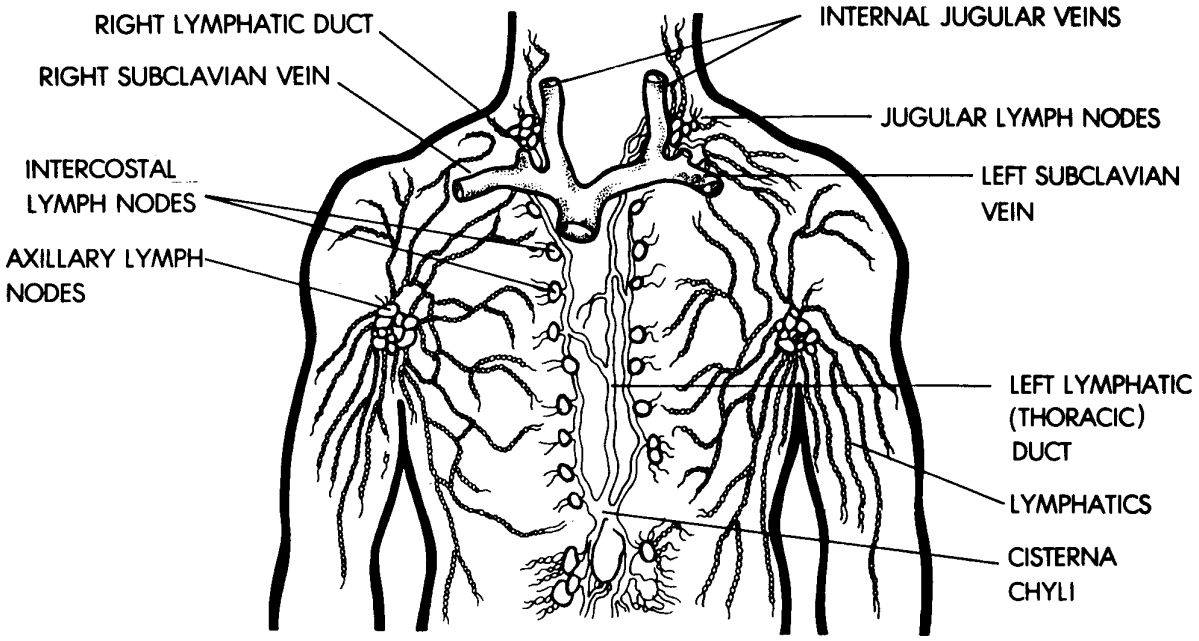
e. A thrombectomy is the excision of a _____.

clot of blood (frame 78)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 79 and 80, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 81.

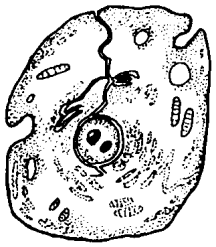
Section IX. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE HEMATOPOIETIC AND LYMPATHIC SYSTEMS



The hematopoietic system includes tissues concerned in the production of blood. The lymphatic system includes the lymphatic vessels and lymphoid tissues.

****

81. Cyto is a stem meaning cell. An erythrocyte is one kind of blood cell. It is a red blood _____.



CYTO

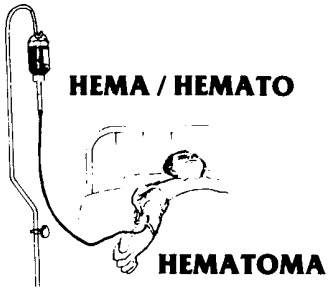
e-rith'ro-sit

ERYTHROCYTE

cell

****

82. Hema and hemato are stems which mean blood. A hematoma is a tumor filled with _____.

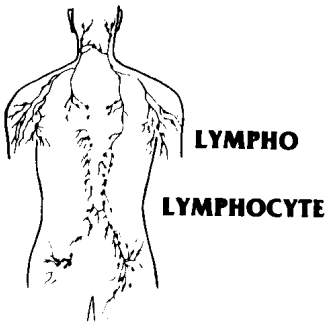


hem"ah-to'mah

blood

****

83. Lympho is a stem which means lymph. A lymphocyte is a _____ cell.

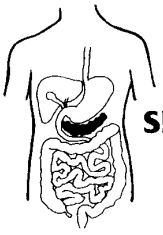


lim'fo-sit

lymph

****

84. Spleno is a stem which means spleen. A person who has had a splenectomy has had an excision of the _____.



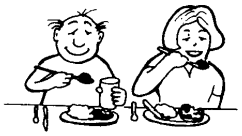
sple-nek'to-me

SPLENECTOMY

spleen

****

85. Phago is a stem which means to eat. A phagocyte is a cell that _____ microorganisms.



fag'o-sit

PHAGOCYTE

eats

****

86. As a review, give the meaning of each of the following stems pertaining to the hematopoietic and lymphatic systems.

a. cyto: _____

cell (frame 81)

****

b. hema/hemato: _____

blood (frame 82)

****

c. Spleno: _____

spleen (frame 84)

****

d. lympho: _____

lymph (frame 83)

****

e. phago: _____

to eat (frame 85)

****

87. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Cytology is the study of _____.

cells (frame 81)

****

b. Hematology is the study of _____.

hem'ah tol'o-je

blood (frame 82)

****

c. A lymphocyte is a _____ cell.

lymph (frame 83)

****

d. Splenectomy means excising of the _____.

spleen (frame 84)

****

e. Polyphagia means excessive _____.

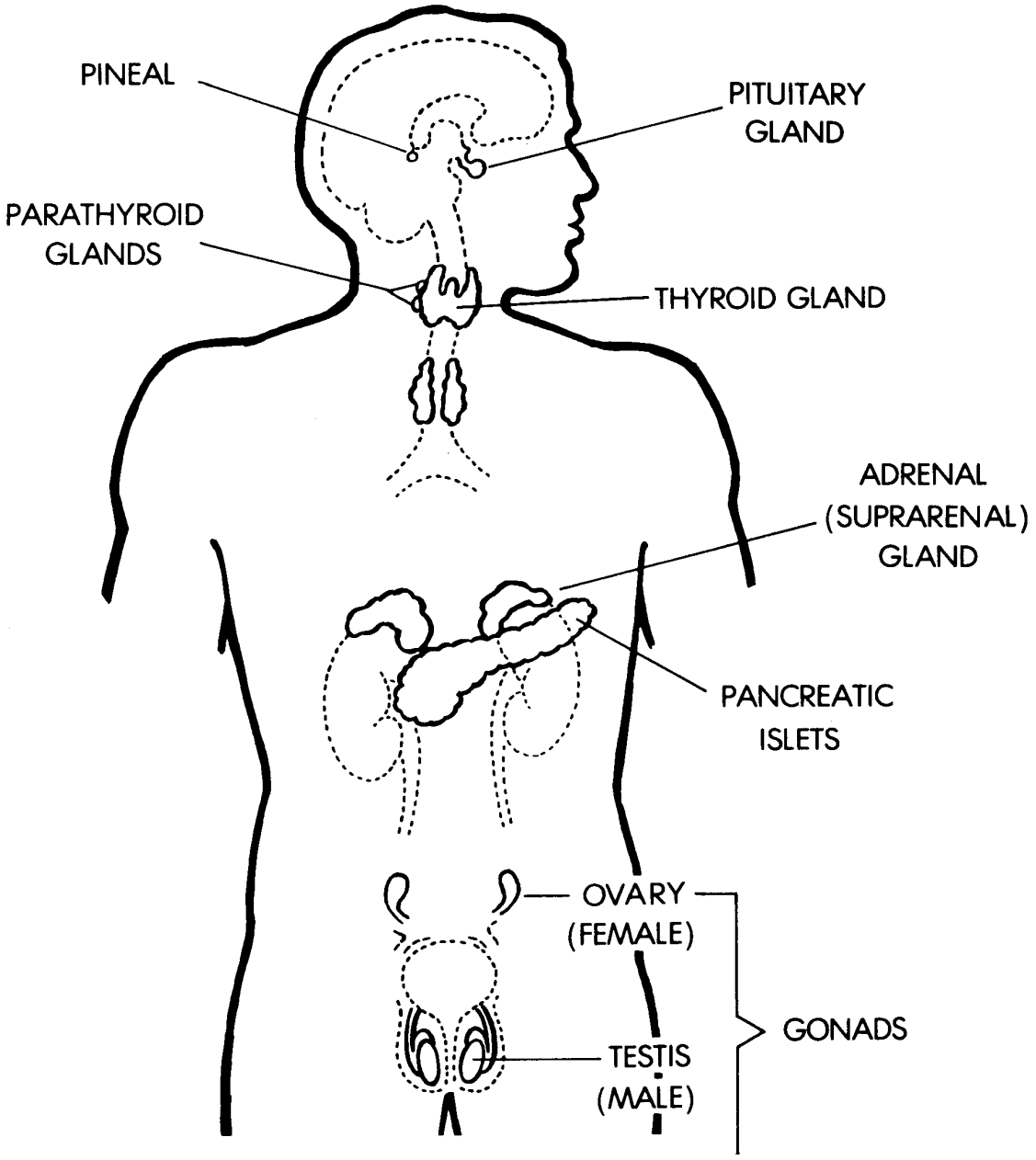
pol"e-fa'je-ah

eating (frame 85)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 86 and 87, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 88.

Section X. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

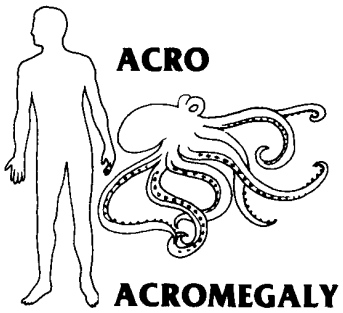


The endocrine system is composed of glands which release hormones into the blood stream.

****

88. Acro is a stem which means extremity. Acromegaly is a disease characterized by enlargement of the bones of the _____.

ak"ro meg' ah-le

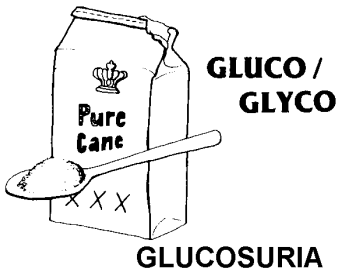


extremities

****

89. Gluco and glyco are stems which mean sugar. A person with glucosuria has _____ in the urine.

gloo"ko-su're-ah

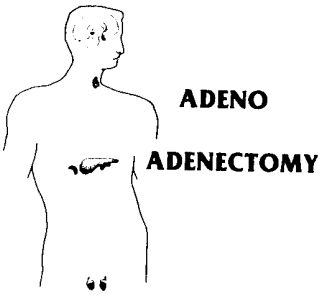


sugar

****

90. Adeno is a stem which means gland. Adenectomy is a word meaning surgical removal of a _____.

ad"e-nek' to-me



gland

****

91. As a review, give the meaning of the following stems:

a. acro: _____

extremity (frame 88)

****

b. gluco/glyco: _____

sugar (frame 89)

****

c. adeno: _____

gland (frame 90)

****

92. To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blank with the appropriate terms:

a. Acrodermatitis is a word that means inflammation of the skin of the _____.

ak"ro-der"mah-ti'tis

extremities (frame 88)

****

b. A person with glucosuria has _____in the urine.

sugar (frame 89)

****

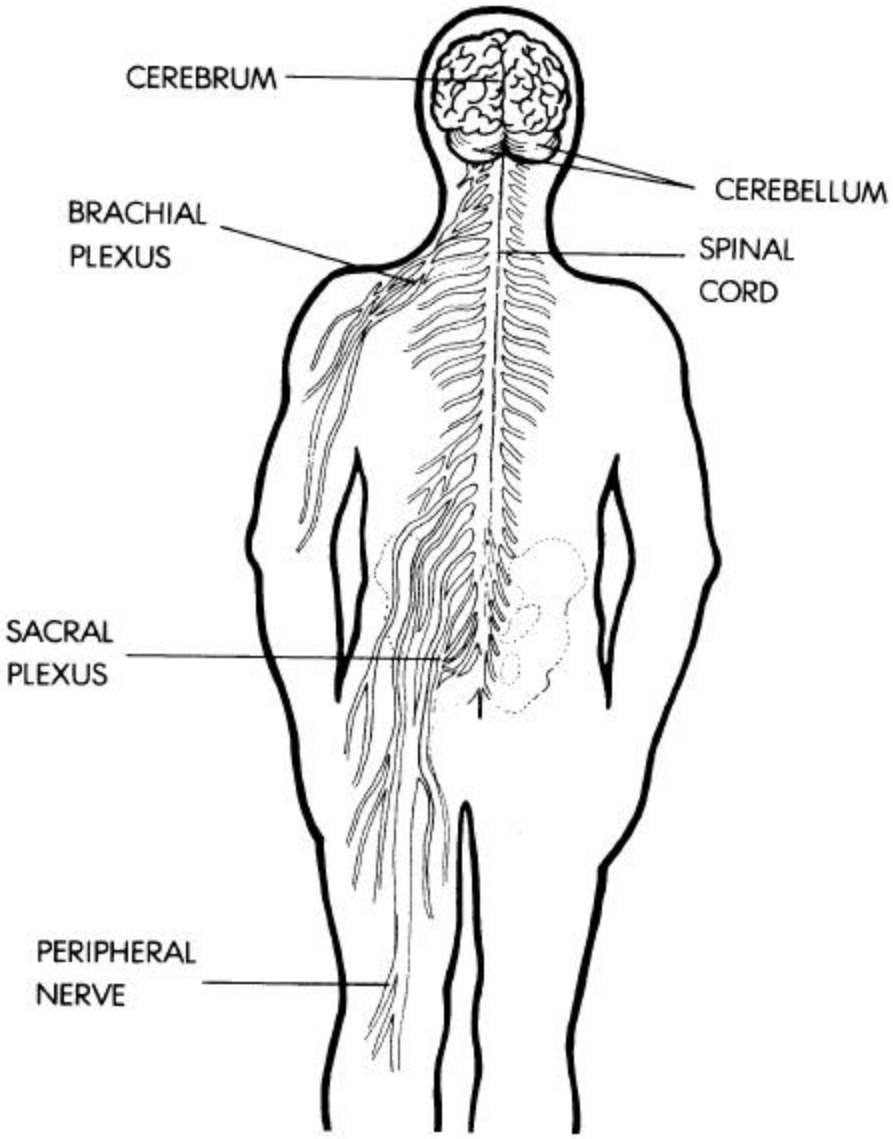
c. A person who has had an adenectomy has had surgical removal of a _____.

gland (frame 90)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 91 and 92, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 93.

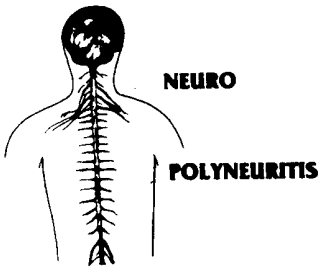
Section XI. STEMS - PERTAINING TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS



The nervous system along with the endocrine system correlates our adjustments and reactions to internal and environmental conditions.

****

93. Neuro is a stem which means nerve. Polyneuritis means inflammation of many _____.

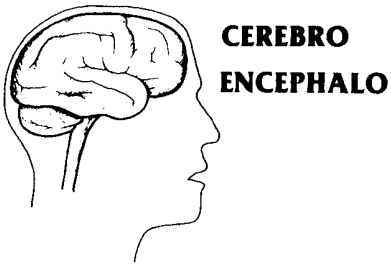


pol"e-nu-ri'tis

nerves

****

94. Cerebro and encephalo are stems which mean brain. Encephalitis, for example, means inflammation of the _____.



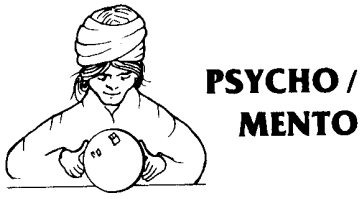
en"sef-ah-li'tis

ENCEPHALITIS

brain

****

95. Psycho and mento are stems which mean mind. Psychology is the science that studies the _____.



si-kol 'o-je

PSYCHOLOGY

MENTAL

mind

****

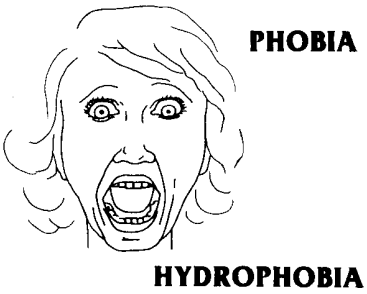
96. Mania is a stem which means madness. Pyromania, for example, means fire _____.

pi"ro-ma'ne-ah

madness

****

97. Phobia is a stem which means fear. A person with hydrophobia has a _____ of water.

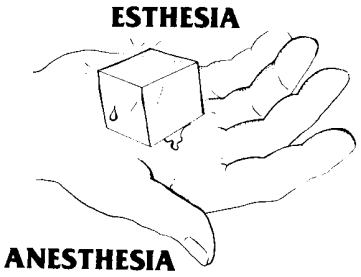


hi"dro-fo'be-ah

fear

****

98. Esthesia is a stem which means feeling or sensation. Anesthesia means without _____ or _____.



an"es-the'ze-ah

feeling/sensation

****

99. As a review, give the meaning of the following terms:

a. neuro: _____

nerve (frame 93)

****

b. cerebro/enchephalo: _____

brain (frame 94)

****

c. psycho/mento: _____

mind (frame 95)

****

d. mania: _____

madness (frame 96)

****

e. phobia: _____

fear (frame 97)

****

f. esthesia: _____

feeling/sensation (frame 98)

****

100 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Polyneuritis is an inflammation of many _____.

nerves (frame 93)

****

b. Encephalitis is an inflammation of the _____.

brain (frame 94)

****

c. Psychology is the science that studies the _____.

mind (frame 95)

****

d. Pyromania means fire _____.

madness (frame 96)

****

e. A person with hydrophobia has a _____ of water.

fear (frame 97)

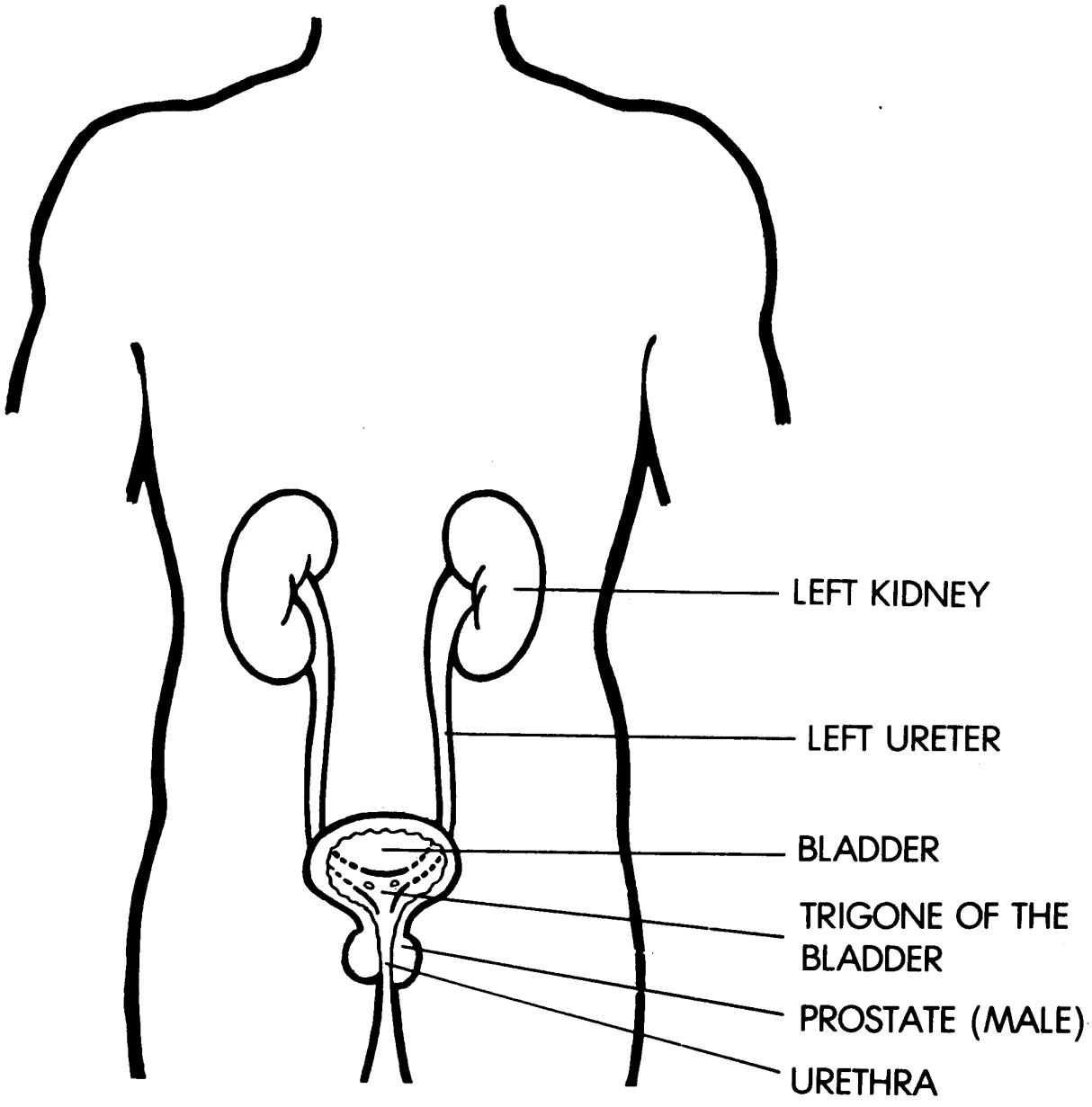
****

f. Anesthesia means without _____.

feeling/sensation (frame 98)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 99 and 100, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 101.

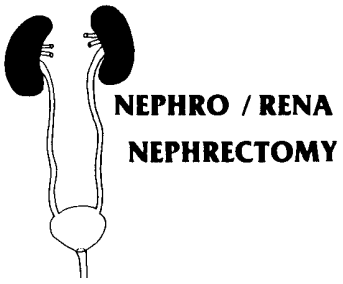

LEFT KIDNEY
LEFT URETER
BLADDER
TRIGONE OF THE BLADDER
PROSTATE (MALE)
URETHRA

The genitourinary system includes the genitals and the urinary organs.

****

101 Nephro and rena are stems which mean kidney. A person who has had a nephrectomy has had a _____ removed.

ne-frek'to-m

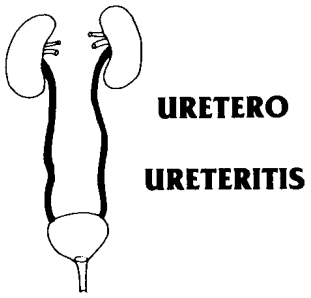


kidney

****

102 Uretero is a stem which means ureter. A person who has ureteritis has an inflammation of the _____.

u"re-ter-i'tis

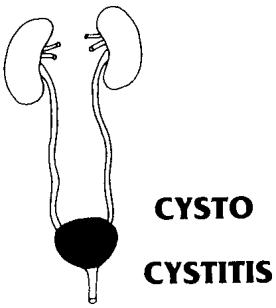


ureter

****

103 Cysto is a stem which means bladder. A person who has cystitis has an inflammation of the _____.

sis-ti-tis

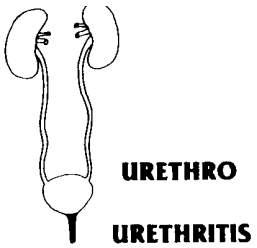


bladder

****

104 Urethro is a stem meaning urethra. Urethritis is an inflammation of the .

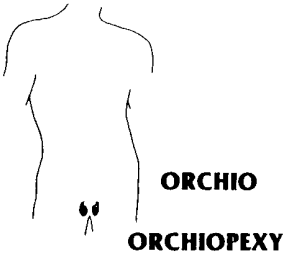
u"re-thri'tis



urethra

****

105 Orchio is a stem which means testes. Orchiopexy means fixation of the _____.

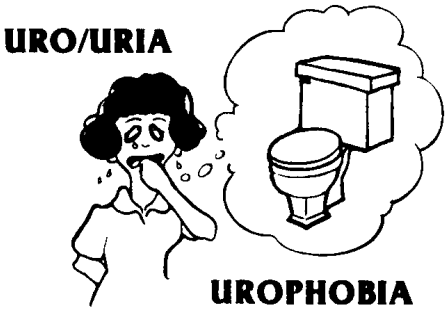


or"ke-o-pek'se

testes

****

106 Uro and uria are stems which mean urine. Urophobia is a term which means fear of passing _____.

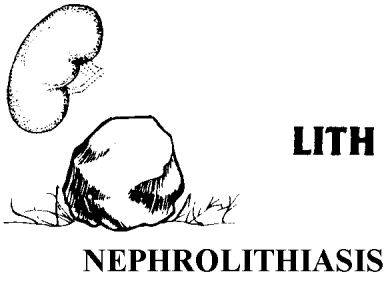


u"ro-fo'be-ah

urine

****

107 Lith is a stem which means stone. Nephrolithiasis is the formation of renal _____.



nef"ro-li-thi'ah-sis

stones

****

108 In review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. nephro/reno: _____

kidney (frame 101)

****

b. uretero: _____

ureter (frame 102)

****

c. cysto: _____

bladder (frame 103)

****

d. urethro: _____

urethra (frame 104)

****

e. orchio: _____

testes (frame 105)

****

f. uro/uria: _____

urine (frame 106)

****

g. lith: _____

stone (frame 107)

****

109 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A person who has had a nephrectomy has had a _____ removed.

kidney (frame 101)

****

b. A person who has ureteritis has an inflammation of the _____.

ureter (frame 102)

****

c. Someone who has cystitis has an inflammation of the _____.

bladder (frame 103)

****

d. Urethritis is an inflammation of the _____.

urethra (frame 104)

****

e. Orchiopexy is the fixation of the _____.

testes (frame 105)

****

f. Nephrolithiasis is the formation of renal _____.

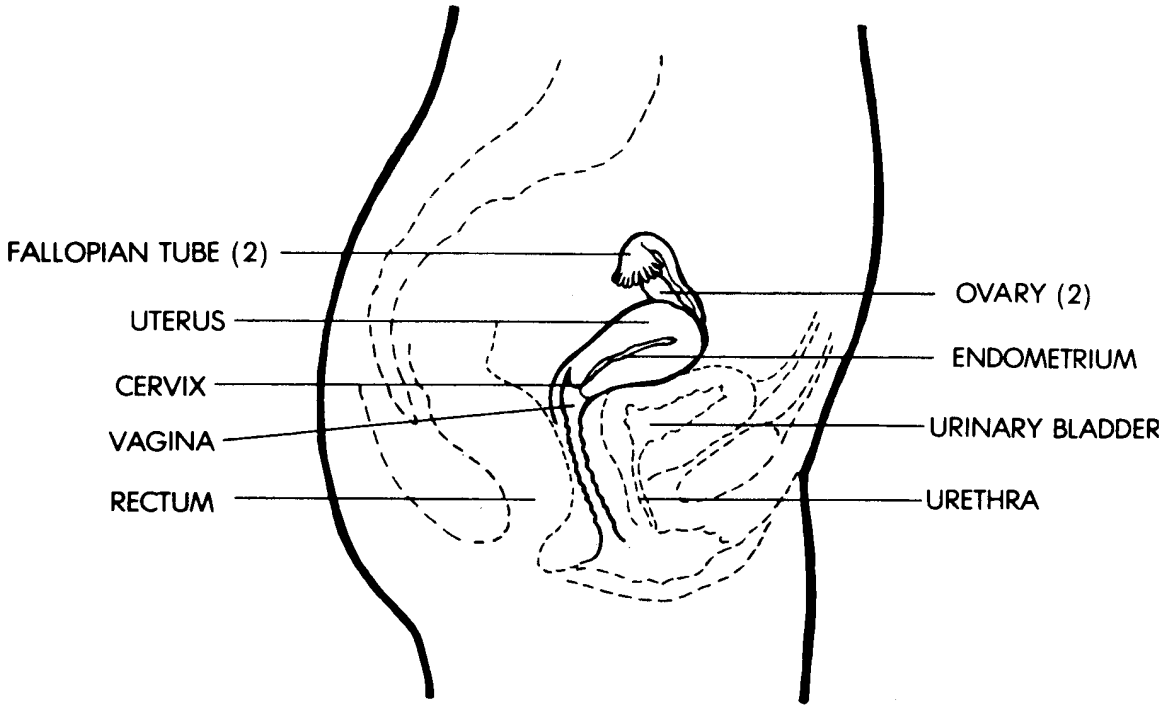
stones (frame 107)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 108 and 109, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 110.

Section XIII. STEMS - PERTAINING TO GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

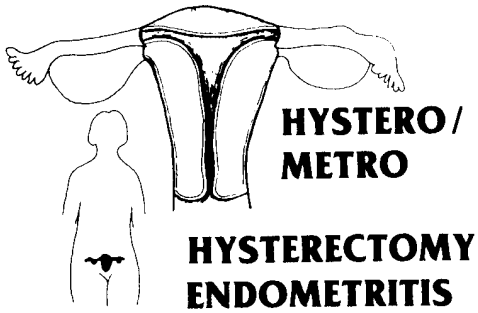


Gynecology and obstetrics relates to the female reproductive system and birth.

****

110 Hystero and metro are stems which mean uterus or womb. A woman who has had a hysterectomy, for example, has had her _____ removed.

his"te-rek'to-me

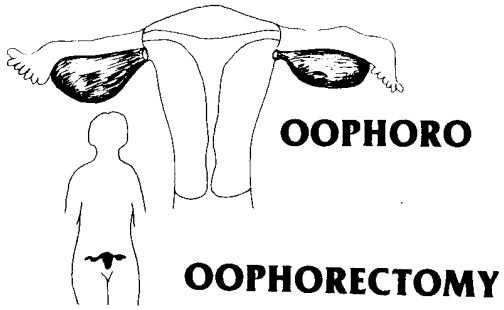


uterus

****

111 Oophoro is a stem which means ovary. A woman who has had an oophorectomy has had her _____ removed.

o"of-o-rek'to-me

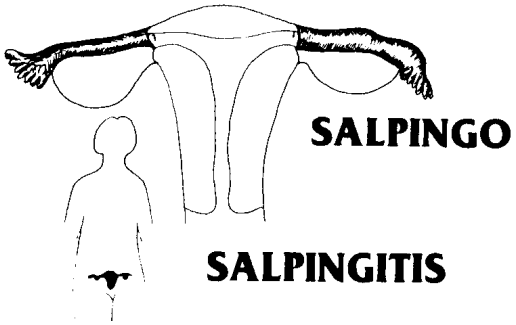


ovary

****

112 Salpingo is a stem which means tube. A woman who has salpingitis has an inflammation of a _____.

sal"pin-ji'tis



tube

****

113 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. hystero/metro: _____

uterus/womb (frame 110)

****

b. oophoro: _____

ovary (frame 111)

****

c. salpingo: _____

tube (frame 112)

****

114 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. A woman who has had a hysterectomy has had her _____ removed.

uterus (frame 110)

****

b. When a woman has an oophorectomy, she has an _____ removed.

ovary (frame 111)

****

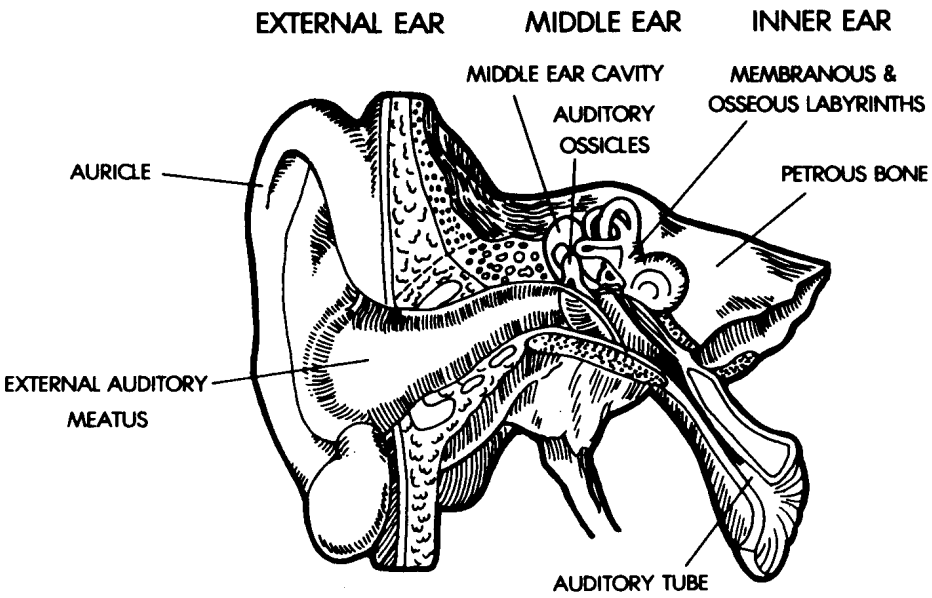
c. A woman who has salpingitis has an inflammation of the _____.

tube (frame 112)

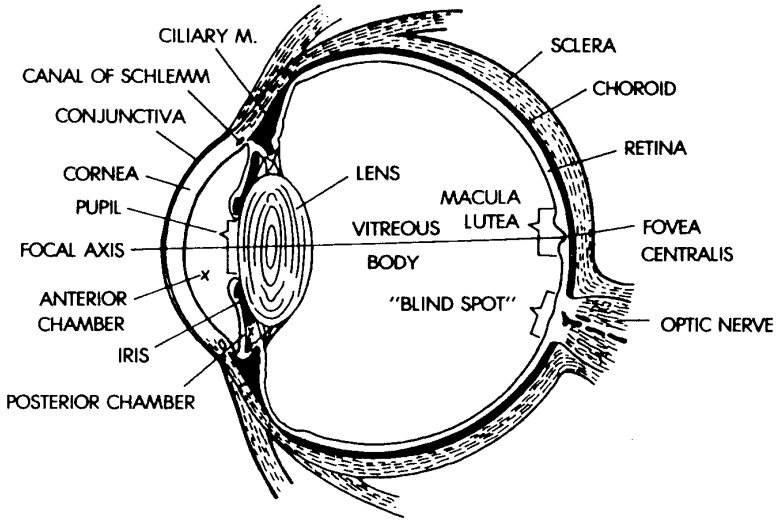
****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 113 and 114, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 115.

SENSORY ORGANS



SENSORY ORGANS



The sensory organs, as you know, include the eye and the ear.

****

115 Oto is a stem which means ear. Otoplasty, for example, means plastic repair of the _____.

OTO

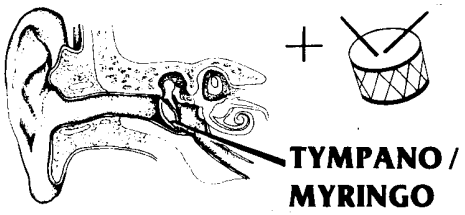
o'to-plas"te

OTOPLASTY

ear

****

116 Tympano and myringo are stems which refer to the eardrum. A tympanoplasty means plastic repair of the _____.



TYMPANO / MYRINGO

tim"pah-no-plas'te

TYMPANOPLASTY
MYRINGOTOMY

eardrum

****

117 Ophthalmo and oculo are stems which mean eye. Ophthalmology is the science dealing with the _____ and its diseases.

OPHTHALMO
OCULO

of"thal-mol'o-je

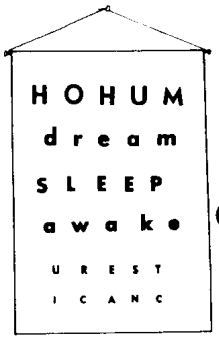
OPHTHALMOLOGY
OCULAR

eye

****

118 Opto is a stem which means vision. An opto metrist is a person who is trained to examine eyes in order to determine the presence of _____ problems.

op-tom'e-trist



OPTO

OPTOMETRIST

vision

****

119 Blepharo is a stem which means eyelid. Blepharitis means inflammation of the _____.

blef''ah-ri'tis

BLEPHARO

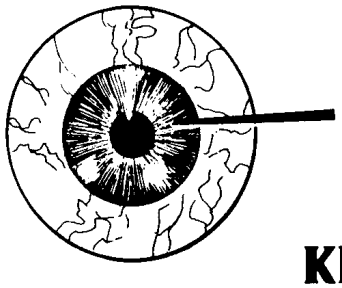
BLEPHARITIS

eyelid

****

120 Kerato is a stem which means cornea. Keratitis means inflammation of the _____.

ker''ah-ti'tis



KERATO

KERATITIS

cornea

****

121 Dacryo is a stem which means tear. A person with dacryocystitis has inflammation of the _____ sac.

dak''re-o-sis-ti'tis

DACRYO

DACRYOCYSTITIS

tear

****

122 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. oto: _____

ear (frame 115)

****

b. tympano/myringo: _____

eardrum (frame 116)

****

c. ophthalmo/oculo: _____

eye (frame 117)

****

d. opto: _____

vision (frame 118)

****

e. blepharo: _____

eyelid (frame 119)

****

f. kerato: _____

cornea (frame 120)

****

g. dacryo: _____

tear (frame 121)

****

123 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms:

a. Otoplasty is the plastic repair of the _____.

ear (frame 115)

****

b. A tympanoplasty is the plastic repair of the _____.

eardrum (frame 116)

****

c. Ophthalmology is the science dealing with the _____ and its diseases.

eye (frame 117)

****

d. An optometrist is a person who is trained to examine eyes in order to determine the presence of _____ problems.

vision (frame 118)

****

e. Blepharitis is an inflammation of the _____.

eyelid (frame 119)

****

f. Keratitis is an inflammation of the _____.

cornea (frame 120)

****

g. A person with dacryocysitis has an inflammation of the _____ sac.

tear (frame 121)

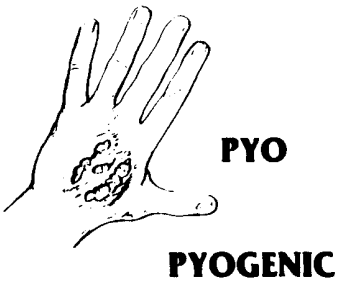
****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 122 and 123, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 124.

EMESIS-

****

124 Pyo is a stem meaning pus. The word pyogenic means producing _____.

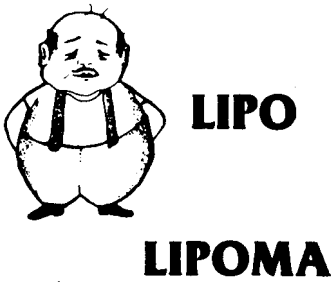


pi"o-jen'ik

pus

****

125 Lipo is a stem which means fat. A lipoma is a tumor composed of _____.

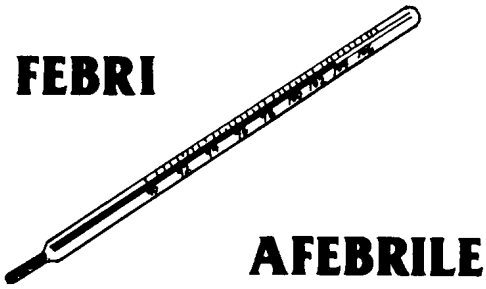


li-po mah

fat

****

126 Febri is a stem which means fever. A person who is afebrile is without _____.

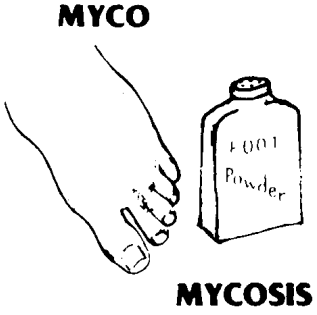


a-feb'ril

fever

****

127 Myco is a stem which means fungus. Mycosis is any disease caused by a _____.

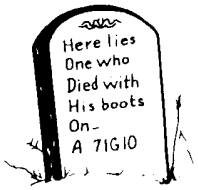


mi-ko'sis

fungus

****

128 Necro is a stem which means dead. A necropsy is an autopsy or scientific inspection of a _____ body.



NECRO

nek'rop-se

NECROPSY

dead

****

129 Emesis is a stem which means vomit. Hyperemesis is a word which means excessive _____.

EMESIS

hi"per-em'e-sis

HYPEREMESIS

vomiting

****

130 As a review, give the meaning of each of the following terms:

a. pyo: _____

pus (frame 124)

****

b. lipo: _____

fat (frame 125)

****

c. febri: _____

fever (frame 126)

****

d. myco: _____

fungus (frame 127)

****

e. necro: _____

dead (frame 128)

****

f. emesis: _____

vomiting (frame 129)

****

131 To further reinforce what you have learned, fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

a. The term pyogenic means producing _____.

pus (frame 124)

****

b. A lipoma is a tumor composed of _____.

fat (frame 125)

****

c. A person who is afebrile is without _____.

fever (frame 126)

****

d. Mycosis is any disease caused by a _____.

fungus (frame 127)

****

e. A necropsy is an autopsy or scientific inspection of a _____ body.

dead (frame 128)

****

f. Hyperemesis is excessive _____.

vomiting (frame 129)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 130 and 131, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing.

You have now completed the first part of this programmed text on medical terminology.

Congratulations!

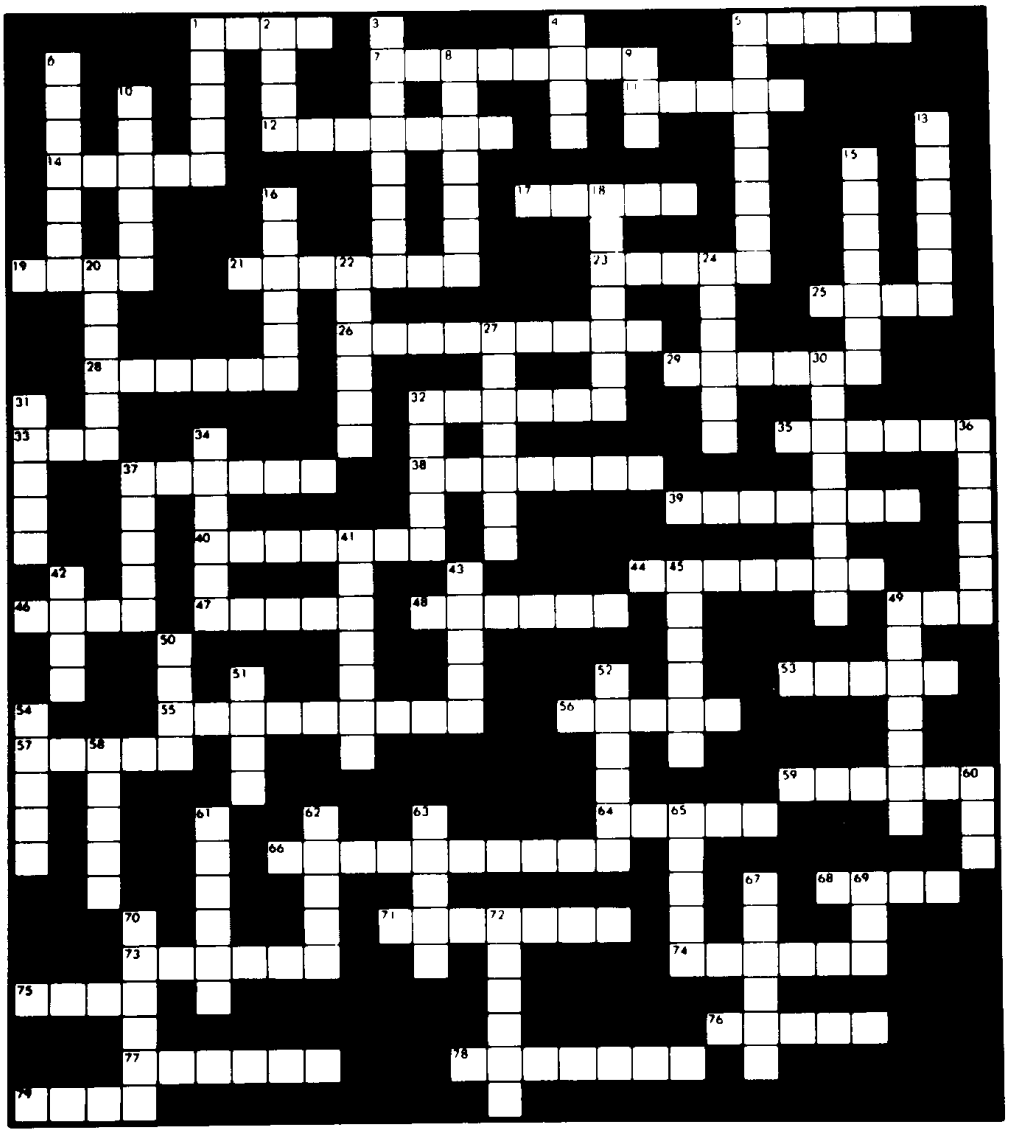
As a fun review and exercise, you can complete the stem crossword puzzle on the following page before completing the self-assessment questions starting on page 2-71.

Continue with Self-Assessment

Section XVI. MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Fill in the combining forms for the stems listed below the puzzle.

Solutions are on page 2-78.



DOWN

1. MADNESS
2. CELL
3. FEELING
4. BREATH
5. ABDOMEN
6. DUODENUM
8. LARYNX
9. EAR
10. CORNEA
13. LIP
15. GUMS
16. MIND
18. CLOT
20. ABDOMINAL WALL
22. FEAR
24. KIDNEY
27. UTERUS
30. EYELID
31. LUNGS
32. SUGAR
34. RECTUM
36. NAILS
37. RIBS
41. BRONCHUS
42. VESSEL
43. GLAND
45. BLOOD
49. EARDRUM
50. ILEUM
51. EXTREMITY
52. JEJUNUM
54. EYE
58. MOUTH
60. ANUS
61. LUNGS
62. EATING
63. NERVE
65. ABDOMEN
67. TEARS
69. PUS
70. TONGUE
72. INTESTINE

ACROSS

1. FUNGUS
5. VESSEL
7. TUBE
11. TENDON
12. OVARY
14. SKIN
17. UTERUS
19. COLON
21. EARDRUM
23. NOSE
25. FAT
26. EYE
28. JOINT
29. VEIN
32. STOMACH
33. URINE
35. LIVER
37. HEART
38. URETHRA
39. TRACHEA
40. BRAIN
44. CARTILAGE
46. NOSE
47. BONE
48. TEETH
49. MUSCLE
53. FEVER
55. BRAIN
56. TOOTH
57. BLADDER
59. TONGUE
64. DEAD
66. GALL BLADDER
68. VISION
71. ARTERY
73. LYMPH
74. TESTES
75. VEIN
76. SPINAL CORD
77. SPLEEN
78. URETER
79. BLOOD

Section XVII. SELF-ASSESSMENT #1

To evaluate how well you have learned the stems covered in lesson 2, complete the self-assessment #1 questions. This self-assessment is to assist you in determining whether you need to go back and review parts of lesson 2 before going to lesson 3. The answers to the questions are given on pages 2-75 and 2-76.

SELF-ASSESSMENT #1

Stems

LISTED BELOW IN COLUMN "A" ARE 15 OF THE 100 LATIN AND GREEK STEMS GIVEN TO YOU. IN COLUMN "B" ARE THE ENGLISH MEANINGS OF THE STEMS. MATCH THE TWO, AND WRITE THE ENGLISH MEANING FROM COLUMN "B" IN COLUMN "A."

EXAMPLE: GLAND ADENO

COLUMN A			COLUMN B	
1.	_____	OSTEO	A.	URINE
2.	_____	ARTHRO	B.	BLOOD
3.	_____	CARDIO	C.	CELL
4.	_____	URO/URIA	D.	RIB
5.	_____	LIPO	E.	TONGUE
6.	_____	HEMO/HEMATO	F.	GALLBLADDER
7.	_____	THROMBO	G.	BONE
8.	_____	CYTO	H.	KIDNEY
9.	_____	COSTO	I.	NERVE
10.	_____	LINGUA/GLOSSA	J.	STOMACH
11.	_____	CHOLECYSTO	K.	HEART
12.	_____	NEPHRO/RENA	L.	EXTREMITY
13.	_____	NEURO	M.	FAT
14.	_____	GASTRO	N.	CLOT
15.	_____	ACRO	O.	JOINT

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #1

STEMS

FOR EACH OF THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS BELOW, SELECT THE ONE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER. CIRCLE THE ANSWER.

16. THE STEM "CHONDRO" IN THE WORD CHONDRITIS MEANS:

A. TENDON
B. RIB
C. CARTILAGE
D. JOINT

17. THE STEM "MYO" IN THE WORD MYOPLASM MEANS:

A. CARTILAGE
B. MUSCLE
C. BONE
D. VEIN

18. THE STEM "HEPATO" IN THE WORD HEPATITIS MEANS:

A. BLOOD
B. LIVER
C. KIDNEY
D. NAIL

19. THE STEM "ADENO" IN THE WORD ADENECTOMY MEANS:

A. BLADDER
B. GALLBLADDER
C. ABDOMINAL WALL
D. GLAND

20. THE STEM "MYCO" IN THE WORD MYCOSIS MEANS:

A. SKIN
B. CELL
C. CLOT
D. FUNGUS

21. THE STEM "EMESIS" IN THE WORD HYPEREMESIS MEANS:

A. SCANT
B. EXCESSIVE
C. VOMITING
D. EXIT

22. THE STEM "FEBRI" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:

A. FEVER
B. FUNGUS
C. FAT
D. FEELING

23. THE STEM "ENCEPHALO" IN THE WORD ENCEPHALITIS MEANS:

A. BRAIN
B. HEAD
C. SPINE
D. TOOTH

24. THE STEM "ARTERIO" IN THE WORD ARTERIOSCLEROSIS MEANS:

A. VEIN
B. ARTERY
C. JOINT
D. CARTILAGE

25. THE STEM "LAPARO" IN THE WORD LAPARATOMY MEANS:

A. ABDOMINAL WALL
B. CELL WALL
C. URINARY BLADDER
D. STOMACH

Check your answers on the following pages

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #1

Stems

1. G (BONE) OSTEO
2. O (JOINT) ARTHRO
3. K (HEART) CARDIO
4. A (URINE) URO/URIA
5. M (FAT) LIPO
6. B (BLOOD) HEMO/HEMATO
7. N (CLOT) THROMBO
8. C (CELL) CYTO
9. D (RIB) COSTO
10. E (TONGUE) LINGUA/GLOSSA
11. F (GALLBLADDER) CHOLECYSTO
12. H (KIDNEY) NEPHRO/RENA
13. I (NERVE) NEURO
14. J (STOMACH) GASTRO
15. L (EXTREMITY) ACRO

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENTQUIZ #1

Stems

16. THE STEM "CHONDRO" IN THE WORD CHONDRITIS MEANS:

C. CARTILAGE

17. THE STEM "MYO" IN THE WORD MYOPLASM MEANS:

B. MUSCLE

18. THE STEM "HEPATO" IN THE WORD HEPATITIS MEANS:

B. LIVER

19. THE STEM "ADENO" IN THE WORD ADENECTOMY MEANS:

D. GLAND

20. THE STEM "MYCO" IN THE WORD MYCOSIS MEANS:

D. FUNGUS

21. THE STEM "EMESIS" IN THE WORD HYPEREMESIS MEANS:

C. VOMITING

22. THE STEM "FEBRI" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:

A. FEVER

23. THE STEM "ENCEPHALO" IN THE WORD ENCEPHALITIS MEANS:

A. BRAIN

24. THE STEM "ARTERIO" IN THE WORD ARTERIOSCLEROSIS MEANS:

B. ARTERY

25. THE STEM "LAPARO" IN THE WORD LAPARATOMY MEANS:

A. ABDOMINAL WALL

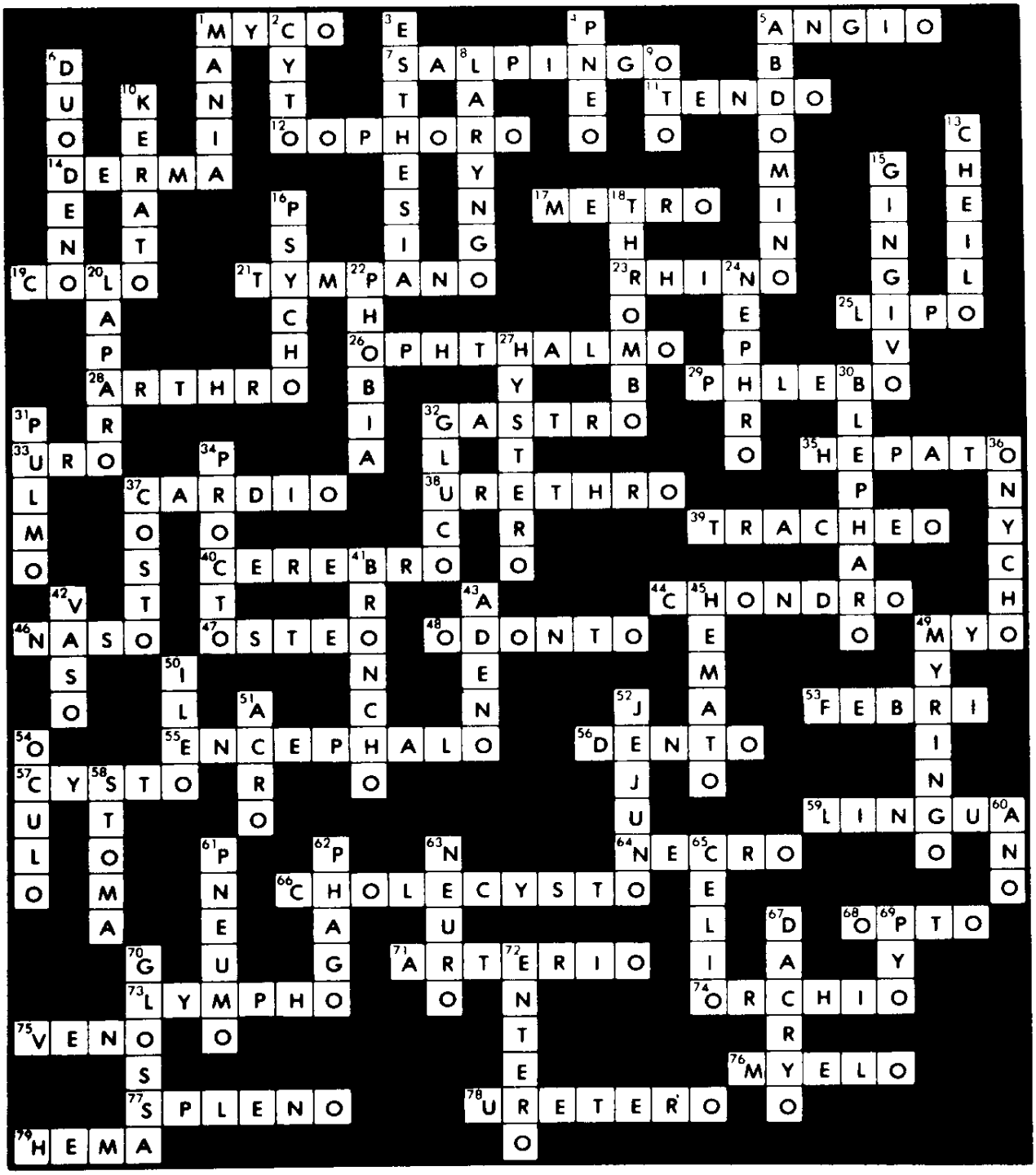
SOLUTIONS TO PRETEST #1

1. eye
2. ear
3. birth/fever
4. tube
5. ovary
6. stone
7. urine
8. testicle
9. bladder
10. urethra
11. gall
12. uterus, tubes, and ovaries
13. herniation
14. feeling/sensation
15. fear
16. disorder
17. bone
18. brain (cerebrum)
19. nerve
20. sugar
21. swelling
22. extremities
23. eating
24. spleen
25. lymph
26. brain
27. fat
28. pus
29. tears
30. cells
31. clot
32. arteries
33. veins
34. vessel
35. vessel
36. liver
37. rectum/anus
38. colon
39. jejunum - ileum
40. mental
41. intestine
42. stomach
43. gums
44. tears
45. lips
46. duodenum
47. mouth
48. breathing
49. air
50. abdominal wall
51. tongue
52. bronchial
53. nose
54. nose
55. larynx
56. nails
57. ribs
58. abdomen
59. tendon
60. muscle
61. spinal cord
62. cartilage
63. joint
64. tympanic membrane
65. cornea
66. pharynx
67. eyelid
68. blood
69. dead
70. fungus

Go to Lesson 3

Continue with Lesson 2

SOLUTION TO MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY CROSSWORD PUZZLE



LESSON ASSIGNMENT

LESSON 3	Prefixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.
LESSON ASSIGNMENT	Lesson 3, frame numbers 132-198.
LESSON OBJECTIVES	After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

3-1. Given 10 of the 50 Latin and Greek medical related prefixes and a list of English meanings for these prefixes, write the English meaning in the space provided without error.

3-2. Given 10 multiple choice questions on medical prefixes, select the most appropriate answer without error.

LESSON 3

Section I. PRETEST #2

Before you turn to frame 132 and begin work on your study of prefixes in medical terminology, complete pretest #2. The pretest contains 31 questions relating to medical terminology prefixes. If you correctly answer 90% or more of the questions, you pass the pretest. A score of 90% on this pretest is 27 correct answers.

Write your answers in the space provided in each question.

1. Malnutrition means _____ nutrition.
2. Noctiphobia is an abnormal fear of _____.
3. Dysmenorrhea means _____ menstrual flow.
4. Hydrotherapy is treatment with _____.
5. Macrorhinia means _____ nose.
6. A baby born with a microcephalus had a very _____ head.
7. A melanoma is a _____ tumor.
8. Cyanopia is a defect in vision that causes objects to appear _____.
9. Erythroderma means _____ skin.
10. A leukoblast is a _____ embryonic cell.
11. Oligopnea means _____ breathing.
12. Bradypepsia means _____ digestion.
13. Tachyphasia means _____ speech.
14. A monocyte has _____ cell(s).
15. Asepsia means _____ infection.
16. Hyperalgesia is _____ sensitivity to pain.
17. Hemifacial means pertaining to one _____ of the face.

18. Polyarthritis means inflammation of _____ joints.

19. Ectogenous is something produced _____ an organism.

20. Pericolic is a word for _____ the colon.

21. A medication administered hypoglossal is placed _____ the tongue.

22. Subaural means _____ the ear.

23. Postcibal means _____ meals.

24. Ectocytic means _____ the cell.

25. An antiseptic is a drug that works _____ infection.

26. Endocranial means _____ the cranium.

27. Retrosternal means _____ the sternum.

28. Ante mortem is _____ death.

29. Preoperative is _____ surgery.

30. An interdental cavity is _____ the teeth.

31. Bilateral means pertaining to _____ side(s).

Check your answers on page 3-39

Section II. PREFIXES - GENERAL INFORMATION

Prefixes are one or more letters or syllables which come before the stem (at the beginning of a word) to explain or add meaning to the rest of the term.

****

132 A prefix comes _____ the stem.

before

****

133 In the term unforgettable, "forget" is the stem and "un" is the _____.

prefix

****

134 In the words implant, supplant, and transplant, the prefixes are _____, _____, and _____.

imp/sup/trans

****

135 You can change the meaning of a term by putting a prefix before the _____.

stem

****

136 Prefixes are the most frequently used elements in the formation of Greek and Latin words, but not every word contains a _____.

prefix

****

137 Prefixes may be divided into various categories of meaning depending on how they modify the stem, such as location, time, amount, color, negation, size, or position. Prefixes may be divided into various categories of _____.

meaning

****

138 To reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A prefix comes _____ the stem.

before (frame 132)

****

b. In the term unforgettable, "forget" is the stem and "un" is the _____.

prefix (frame 133)

****

c. In the words implant, supplant, and transplant, the prefixes are _____, _____, and _____.

imp/sup/trans (frame 134)

****

d. You can change the meaning of a term by putting a prefix before the _____.

stem (frame 135)

****

e. Not every Greek or Latin word contains a _____.

prefix (frame 136)

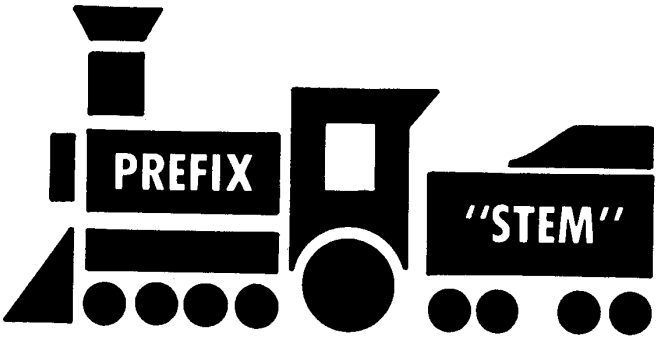
****

f. Prefixes may be divided into various categories of _____.

meaning (frame 137)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frame 138, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 139.



Section III. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO LOCATION

We will now study the prefixes that indicate location.

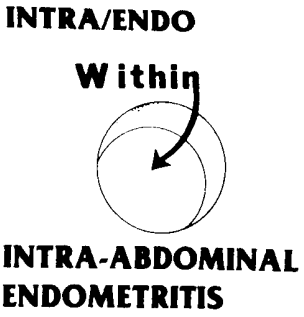
****

139 The prefix intra- means inside or within. The dash after intra- indicates that the stem comes _____ (before, after) the prefix.

after

****

140 By combining the prefix intra- with the stem abdominal, you know it means _____ the abdomen.



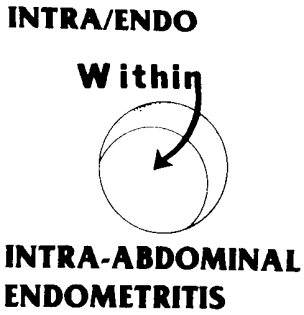
in"trah-ab-dom'i-nal

inside/within

****

141 Endo- is also a prefix meaning within or inside. Metro is the stem meaning uterus. Endometritis, then, is a word which means inflammation _____ the uterus.

en"do-me-tri'tis

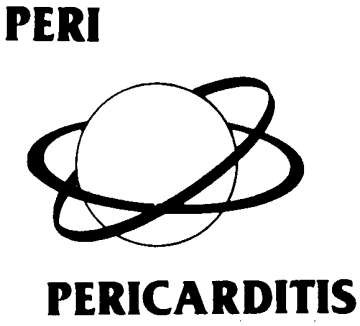


inside/within

****

142 Peri- is a prefix which means around or surrounding. Cardio is the stem for heart. Pericarditis, then, is a word which means inflammation _____ the heart.

per"i-kar-di'tis

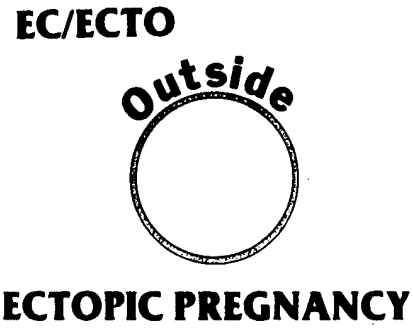


around/surrounding

****

143 Ec- and ecto- are prefixes which mean out and outside. An ectopic pregnancy, for example, is a pregnancy which occurs _____ the uterine cavity.

ek-top'ik



outside

****

144 Em- and en- are also prefixes which mean within or inside. Empyema, for example, means pus _____ a body cavity.

em"pi-e'mah

****

145 Retro- and post- are prefixes which mean behind. Retrocardial means located _____ the heart and postnasal means situated _____ the nose.

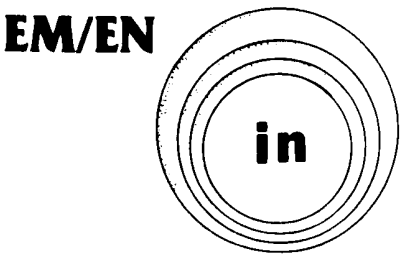
ret"ro-kar'de-al
post-na'zal

****

146 The prefixes sub- and hypo- mean under. Subcutaneous, for example, means _____ the skin, and a hypodermic needle is one that is inserted _____ the skin.

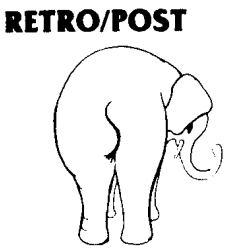
sub"ku-ta'ne-us
hi"po-der'mik

****



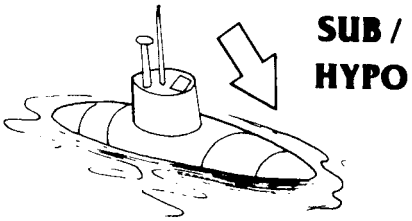
EMPYEMA

inside/within



RETROCARDIAL
POSTNASAL

behind, behind

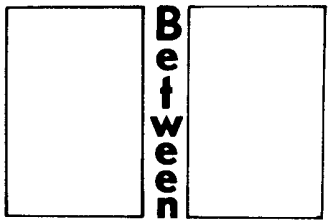


SUBCUTANEOUS
HYPODERMIC

under, under

147 Inter- is a prefix meaning between. The stem, costal, means ribs. Therefore, intercostal muscles are muscles which are _____ the ribs.

INTER



INTERCOSTAL

in"ter-kos'tal

between

****

148 In review, given the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate location:

a. intra-/endo-: _____

inside/within (frames 140 & 141)

****

b. peri-: _____

around/surrounding (frame 142)

****

c. ec-/ecto-: _____

out/outside (frame 143)

****

d. em-/en-: _____

within/inside (frame 144)

****

e. retro-/post-: _____

behind (frame 145)

****

f. sub-/hypo-: _____

under (frame 146)

****

g. inter-: _____

between (frame 147)

****

149 To further reinforce what you have learned, write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. The dash after intra- indicates that the stem comes _____ (before, after) the prefix.

after (frame 139)

****

b. Intra-abdominal means _____ the abdomen.

inside/within (frame 140)

****

c. Endometritis means inflammation _____ the uterus.

inside/within (frame 141)

****

d. Pericarditis means inflammation _____ the heart.

around (frame 142)

****

e. Ectopic pregnancy is one which occurs _____ the uterine cavity.

outside (frame 143)

****

f. Empyema is a condition where there is an accumulation of pus _____ a body cavity.

inside/within (frame 144)

****

g. Retrocardial means located _____ the heart.

behind (frame 145)

****

h. Postnasal means situated _____ the nose.

behind (frame 145)

****

i. Subcutaneous indicates _____ the skin.

under (frame 146)

****

j. A hypodermic needle is one that is inserted _____ the skin.

under (frame 146)

****

k. Intercostal muscles are muscles which are _____ the ribs.

between (frame 147)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 148 and 149, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 150.

Section IV. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO TIME

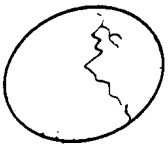
We will now study the prefixes that indicate time.

****

150 The prefixes ante- and pre- mean before. By combining the prefix ante- with the stem partum, you know that antepartum means _____ childbirth.

an'te-par'tum

ANTE/PRE



ANTEPARTUM

PREOPERATIVE

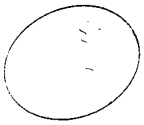
before

****

151 A preoperative medication is a medication which is given _____ (before, during, after) surgery.

pre-op'er-a-tiv

ANTE/PRE



ANTEPARTUM
PREOPERATIVE

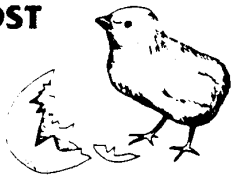
before

****

152 The prefix post- also means after. Consequently, a postoperative complication is a complication which occurred (before, during, after) surgery.

post-op'er-a-tiv

POST



POST PARTUM
POSTOPERATIVE

after

****

153 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate time:

a. ante-: _____

before (frame 150)

****

b. pre-: _____

before (frame 151)

****

c. post-: _____

after (frame 152)

****

154 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. Antepartum means _____ childbirth.

before (frame 150)

****

b. A preoperative medication is one which is given _____ surgery.

before (frame 151)

****

c. A postoperative complication is one occurring _____ surgery.

after (frame 152)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 153 and 154, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 155.

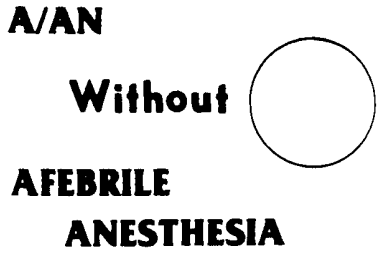
Section V: PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO NEGATION

We will now study prefixes that indicate negation.

****

155 The prefixes a- or- an mean without or absence of. Therefore, afebrile means _____ fever.

a-feb'ril

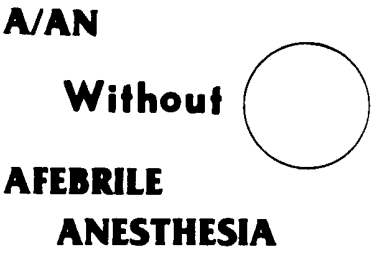


without/absence of

****

156 The stem esthesia means feeling. Therefore, anesthesia means _____ feeling.

an"es-the'ze-ah



without

****

157 The prefix anti- means against. The term antitoxin means _____ toxin or poison.

an"ti-tok'sin

against

****

158 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate negation:

a. a-: _____

without/absence of (frame 155)

****

b. an-: _____

without (frame 156)

****

c. anti-: _____

against (frame 157)

****

159 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. Afebrile means _____ fever.

without/absence of (frame 155)

****

b. Anesthesia means _____ feeling.

without/absence of (frame 156)

****

c. Antitoxin means _____ toxin or poison.

against (frame 157)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 158 and 159, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 160.

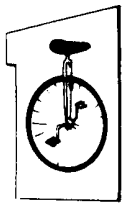
Section VI. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO AMOUNT OR COMPARISON

We will now study prefixes thatindicate amount or comparison.

****

160 Uni and mono- are prefixes which mean one or single. Monocyte, for example, refers to a _____ cell. A unicycle has one wheel.

mon'o-sit



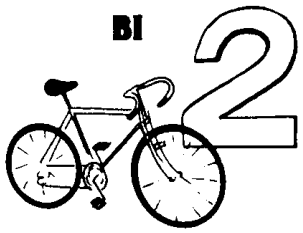
MONOCYTE

single

****

161 Bi- is a prefix indicating the number two. Bi-lateral, then, refers to _____ sides. A bicycle has two wheels.

bi-lat'er-al



BILATERAL

two

****

162 The prefix for three is tri. Therefore, the valve in the heart which has _____ parts is called the tricuspid valve. A tricycle has three wheels.

tri-kus'pid

TRICUSPID

three

****

163 The prefix quadri- means four. A person with quadriplegia has paralysis in all _____ limbs.

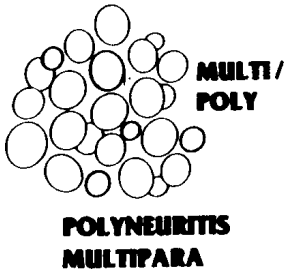
kwod"ri-ple'je-ah

QUADRIPLEGIA

four

****

164 The prefixes multi- and poly- mean many or much. A person with polyneuritis has inflammation of _____ nerves.



pol"e-nu-ri'tis

many

****

165 The prefixes hemi- and semi- mean half. A person with hemiplegia has paralysis on one-_____ of the body.

hem"e-ple'je-ah

HEMIPLEGIA/
SEMICONSCIOUS

half

****

166 A person who is semiconscious is _____ conscious.

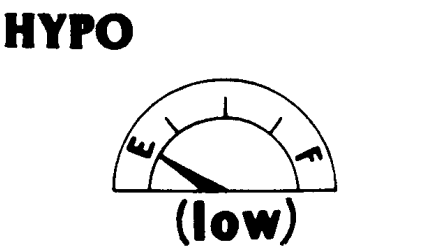
sem"e-kno'shus

HEMIPLEGIA/
SEMICONSCIOUS

half

****

167 The prefix hypo- also means too little, or low. Therefore, a person with hypotension has _____ blood pressure.



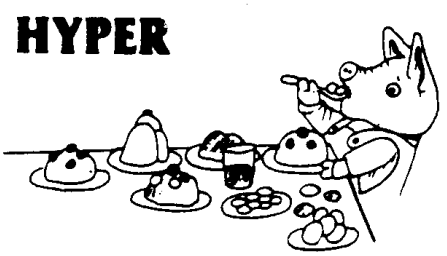
hi"po-ten'shun

HYPOTENSION

low

****

168 Hyper- is a prefix that is just the opposite of hypo-. Hyper means above or high. A person with hypertension, then, has blood pressure above the normal or _____ blood pressure.



hi"per-ten'shun

HYPERTENSION

high

****

169 Emesis, as you know from lesson 2, is a word that means vomiting. A word that means excessive vomiting is _____ emesis.

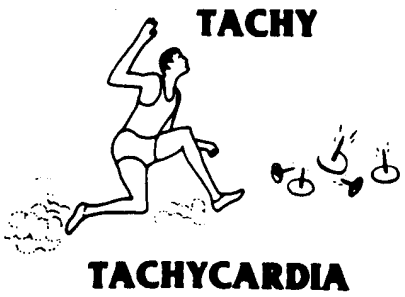
hi"per-em'e-sis

hyper

****

170 The prefix for fast is tachy-. A person with tachycardia has an abnormally _____ heartbeat.

tak'e-kar'de-ah

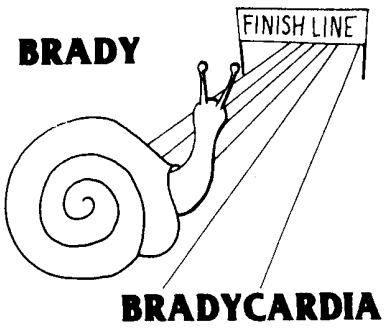


fast

****

171 The prefix for slow is brady-. A person with bradycardia has an abnormally _____ heartbeat.

brad"e-kar'de-ah



slow

****

172 The prefix for little or scanty is oligo-. The stem meaning urine is -uria. Therefore, oliguria means _____ or _____ urine.

ol"i-gu're-ah

little/scanty

****

173 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate amount or comparison:

a. Mono-: _____

one/single (frame 160)

****

b. Bi-: _____

two/double (frame 161)

****

c. Tri-: _____

three (frame 162)

****

d. Quadri: _____

four (frame 163)

****

e. Multi-/Poly-: _____

many/much (frame 164)

****

f. Hemi-/Semi-: _____

half (frame 165)

****

g. Hypo-: _____

low (frame 167)

****

h. Hyper-: _____

high (frame 168)

****

i. Tachy-: _____

fast (frame 170)

****

j. Brady-: _____

slow (frame 171)

****

k. Oligo-: _____

little/scanty (frame 172)

****

174 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. Monocyte refers to a _____ cell.

single (frame 160)

****

b. Bilateral refers to _____ sides.

two (frame 161)

****

c. The tricuspid valve in the heart has _____ parts.

three (frame 162)

****

d. A person with quadriplegia has paralysis of _____ limbs.

four (frame 163)

****

e. The medical term polyneuritis indicates inflammation of _____ nerves.

many (frame 164)

****

f. When a person has hemiplegia, he has paralysis on one-_____ of the body.

half (frame 165)

****

g. A person who is semiconscious is _____ conscious.

half (frame 165)

****

h. A person with hypotension has _____ blood pressure.

low (frame 167)

****

i. A person with hypertension has _____ blood pressure.

high (frame 168)

****

j. Tachycardia indicates an abnormally _____ heartbeat.

fast (frame 170)

****

k. Bradycardia refers to an abnormally _____ heartbeat.

slow (frame 171)

****

l. Oliguria means _____ urine.

little/scanty (frame 172)

****

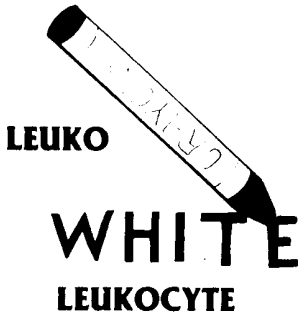
If you missed any of the questions in frames 173 and 174, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 175.

Section VII. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO COLOR

We will now study the prefixes that indicate color.

****

175 The prefix leuko- means white. A leukocyte, then, refers to a _____ blood cell.

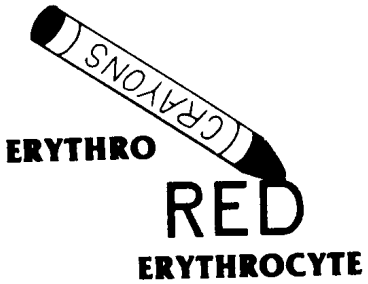


lu'ko-sit

white

****

176 Erythro- is a prefix meaning red. An erythrocyte, therefore, refers to a _____ blood cell.

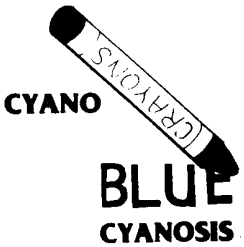


e-rith'ro-sit

red

****

177 Cyano- is a prefix meaning blue. Cyanosis refers to a _____ condition of the skin.



si"ah-no'sis

blue/bluish

****

178 Melano- is a prefix meaning dark or black. A melanoma is a malignant or _____ tumor.

mel''ah-no'mah

dark/black

****

An Invitation to Your Love

Oh! Beauty rare with eyes cyano,
Shimmering, shining hair melano,
Pearly teeth, and lips erythro,
Cheeks where only peaches will grow,
Warm and lovely skin so leuko,
Come with me into my nook-o?

179 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicates color.

a. Leuko-: _____

white (frame 175)

****

b. Erythro-: _____

red (frame 176)

****

c. Cyano-: _____

blue (frame 177)

****

d. Melano-: _____

dark/black (frame 178)

****

180 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A leukocyte is a _____ blood cell.

white (frame 175)

****

b. An erythrocyte is a _____ blood cell.

red (frame 176)

****

c. Cyanosis is a _____ condition of the skin.

blue (frame 177)

****

d. When someone has a melanoma, he has a malignant _____ mole or tumor.

dark/black (frame 178)

****

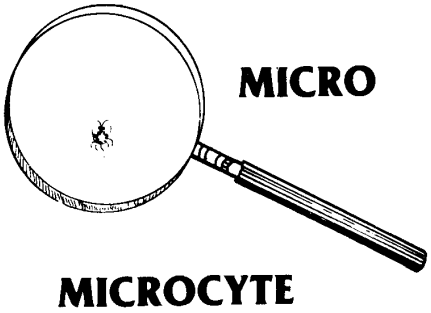
If you missed any of the questions in frames 179 and 180, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 181.

Section VIII. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO SIZE AND POSITION

We will now study the prefixes thatindicate size.

****

181 Micro- is a prefix meaning small. A cyte is a stem meaning cell. A microcyte, therefore, is a very _____ cell.

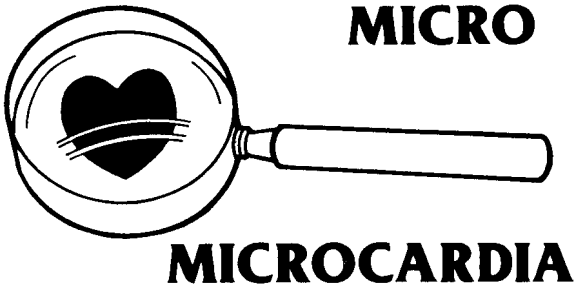


mi'kro-sit

small

****

182 A word indicating smallness of heart is _____cardia.

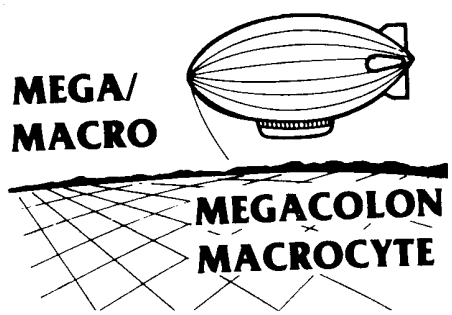


mi"kro-kar'de-ah

microcardia

****

183 Macro- is a prefix which means the opposite of micro. Macro- is used in words to mean _____.

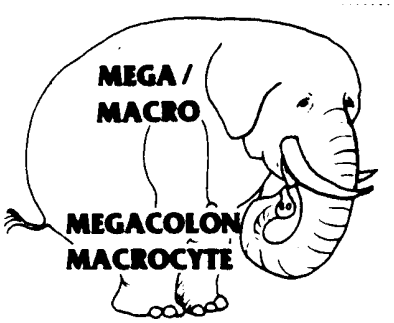


mak'ro-sit

large

****

184 Things that are macroscopic can be seen with the naked eye. Very large cells are called _____cytes.

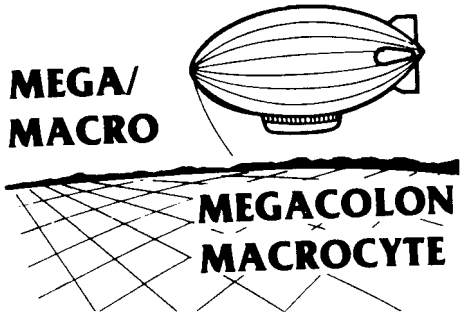


mak"ro-scop'ik

macrocytes

****

185 Mega- is also a prefix which means large. A megacolon is an abnormally _____ colon.



meg"ah-ko'lon

large

****

We will now study the prefixes that indicate position.

****

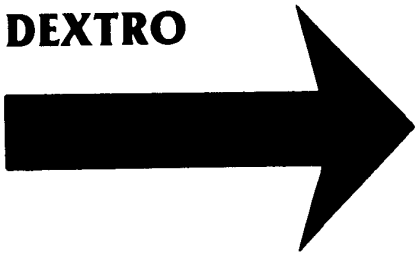
186 Antero- is a prefix meaning anterior part or in front of. Latero- is a prefix meaning side. Therefore, anterolateral means situated in _____ and to one _____.

an"ter-o-lat'er-al

front/side

****

187 Dextro- is a prefix which means to the right. Dextrocardia, therefore, refers to having the heart on the _____ side of the body.



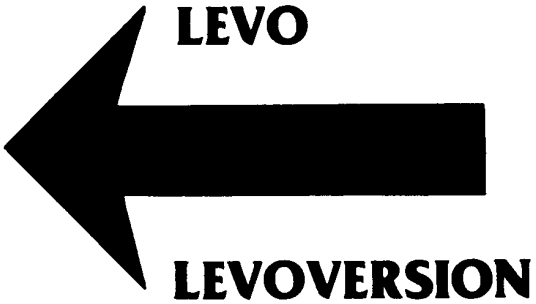
deks"tro-kar'de-ah

DEXTROCARDIA

right

****

188 Levo- is a prefix meaning to the left. Levoversion is a term which means the act of turning to the _____.

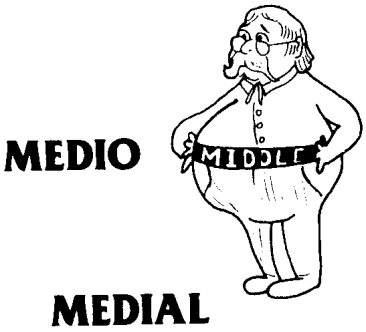


le"vo-ver'zhun

left

****

189 Medio- is a prefix meaning middle. The medial part of the body pertains to the _____.



me'de-al

middle

****

190 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes which indicate size and position.

a. Micro: _____

small (frame 181)

****

b. Macro-: _____

large (frame 183)

****

c. Mega-: _____

large (frame 185)

****

d. Antero-: _____

to the front (frame 186)

****

e. Latero-: _____

to the side (frame 186)

****

f. Dextro-: _____

to the right (frame 187)

****

g. Levo-: _____

to the left (frame 188)

****

h. Medio-: _____

middle (frame 189)

****

191 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each blank in the following sentences.

a. A microcyte is a very _____ cell.

small (frame 181)

****

b. Macrocytes are very _____ cells.

large (frame 183)

****

c. A person with a megacolon has an abnormally _____ colon.

large (frame 185)

****

d. Anterolateral means in _____ and to one _____.

front/side (frame 186)

****

e. If the heart is on the _____ side of the body, it is referred to as dextrocardia.

right (frame 187)

****

f. Levoversion means the act of turning to the _____.

left (frame 188)

****

g. The medial part of the body is called the _____ part.

middle (frame 189)

****

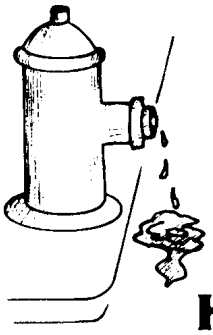
If you missed any of the questions in frames 190 and 191, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 192.

Section IX. PREFIXES - PERTAINING TO MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

We will now conclude our study of the prefixes with some miscellaneous ones.

****

192 Hydro- is a prefix meaning water. Hydrophobia, then, means fear of _____.



HYDRO

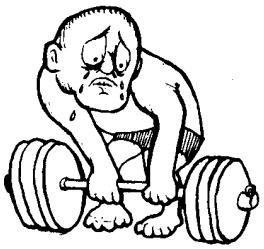
hi"dro-fo'be-ah

HYDROPHOBIA

water

****

193 Dys- is a prefix meaning difficult or painful. A patient with dyspnea would be experiencing _____ or _____ breathing.



DYS

disp'ne-ah

DYSPNEA

difficult/painful

****

194 Nox- and noct- are prefixes meaning night. Nocturia, therefore, means urination during the _____.

NOX / NOCT

nok-tu're-ah

NOCTURIA

night

****

195 Mal- is a prefix meaning bad. Malodorous means having a _____ odor.

mal-o'der-es

bad

****

196 Pan- is a prefix meaning total or all. A panhysterectomy, therefore, is a _____ hysterectomy.

pan"his-ter-ek'to-me

total

****

197 In review, give the meaning of each of the following prefixes.

a. Hydro-: _____

water (frame 192)

****

b. Dys-: _____

difficult/painful (frame 193)

****

c. Nox/Noct-: _____

night (frame 194)

****

d. Mal-: _____

bad (frame 195)

****

e. Pan-: _____

all or total (frame 196)

****

198 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each blank in the following sentences.

a. A person with hydrophobia has a _____ of water.

fear (frame 192)

****

b. A patient with dyspnea would be experiencing _____ or _____ breathing.

difficult/painful (frame 193)

****

c. Nocturia means urination at _____.

night (frame 194)

****

d. If something is malodorous, it has a _____ odor.

bad (frame 195)

****

e. A panhysterectomy is a _____ hysterectomy.

total (frame 196)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 197 and 198, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing.

Continue with Self-Assessment

Section X. SELF-ASSESSMENT #2

You have now completed lesson 3. To evaluate how well you have learned the prefixes covered in lesson 3, complete the self-assessment #2 questions. This self-assessment is to assist you in determining whether you need to go back and review parts of lesson 3 before going to lesson 4.

When you have completed lesson 3 to your satisfaction, go to lesson 4.

SELF-ASSESSMENT #2

Prefixes

LISTED BELOW IN COLUMN "A" ARE 10 OF THE 50 LATIN AND GREEK PREFIXES GIVEN TO YOU. IN COLUMN "B" ARE THE ENGLISH MEANINGS OF THESE PREFIXES. MATCH THE TWO, AND WRITE THE ENGLISH MEANING FROM COLUMN "B" IN COLUMN "A."

EXAMPLE: BI = TWO

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.	_____ HYPO	A.	BETWEEN
2.	_____ NOX, NOCT	B.	LOW/UNDER
3.	_____ POLY	C.	DIFFICULT/PAINFUL
4.	_____ CYANO	D.	FAST
5.	_____ INTER	E.	AROUND/SURROUNDING
6.	_____ PERI	F.	ONE
7.	_____ DYS	G.	EXCESSIVE/TOO MUCH
8.	_____ TACHY	H.	MANY/MUCH
9.	_____ MONO	I.	BLUE
10.	_____ HYPER	J.	NIGHT

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #2

PREFIXES

FOR EACH OF THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS BELOW, SELECT THE ONE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER. CIRCLE THE ANSWER.

11. THE PREFIX "SUB" IN THE WORD SUBCUTANEOUS MEANS:

A. OVER
B. RIB
C. UNDER
D. JOINT

12. THE PREFIX "BRADY" IN THE WORD BRADYCARDIA MEANS:

A. FAST
B. SLOW
C. LOW
D. FEW

13. THE PREFIX "HYDRO" IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:

A. AIR
B. LIQUID
C. GAS
D. WATER

14. THE PREFIX "A" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:

A. WITHOUT
B. WITHIN
C. IN
D. AROUND

15. THE PREFIX "TACHY" IN THE WORD TACHYCARDIA MEANS:

A. LOW
B. FAST
C. SLOW
D. FEW

16. THE PREFIX "ERYTHRO" IN THE WORD ERYTHROCYTE MEANS:

A. BLUE
B. WHITE
C. RED
D. BLACK

17. THE PREFIX "AN" IN THE WORD ANESTHESIA MEANS:

A. WITHIN
B. WITHOUT
C. IN
D. OUT

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #2

PREFIXES

18. THE PREFIX "OLIGO" IN THE WORD OLIGURIA MEANS:

A. FEW/SCANTY
B. LARGE
C. SMALL
D. MANY/MUCH

19. THE PREFIX "DEXTRO" IN THE WORD DEXTROCARDIA MEANS:

A. RIGHT
B. LEFT
C. MIDDLE
D. SIDE

20. THE PREFIX "EM" IN THE WORD EMPYEMA MEANS:

A. BETWEEN
B. UNDER
C. OUT
D. IN

Check your answers on the following pages

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #2

1. B (LOW/UNDER) HYPO
2. J (NIGHT) NOX, NOCT
3. H (MANY/MUCH) POLY
4. I (BLUE) CYANO
5. A (BETWEEN) INTER
6. E (AROUND/SURROUNDING) PERI
7. C (DIFFICULT/PAINFUL) DYS
8. D (FAST) TACHY
9. F (ONE) MONO
10. G (EXCESSIVE/TOO MUCH) HYPER

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #2

11. THE PREFIX "SUB" IN THE WORD SUBCUTANEOUS MEANS:

C. UNDER

12. THE PREFIX "BRADY" IN THE WORD BRADYCARDIA MEANS:

B. SLOW

13. THE PREFIX "HYDRO" IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:

D. WATER

14. THE PREFIX "A" IN THE WORD AFEBRILE MEANS:

A. WITHOUT

15. THE PREFIX "TACHY" IN THE WORD TACHYCARDIA MEANS:

B. FAST

16. THE PREFIX "ERYTHRO" IN THE WORD ERYTHROCYTE MEANS:

C. RED

17. THE PREFIX "AN" IN THE WORD ANESTHESIA MEANS:

B. WITHOUT

18. THE PREFIX "OLIGO" IN THE WORD OLIGURIA MEANS:

A. FEW/SCANTY

19. THE PREFIX "DEXTRO" IN THE WORD DEXTROCARDIA MEANS:

A. RIGHT

20. THE PREFIX "EM" IN THE WORD EMPYEMA MEANS:

D. IN

SOLUTIONS TO PRETEST #2

1. Poor/bad
2. Night
3. Painful/difficult
4. Water
5. Large
6. Small
7. Black
8. Blue
9. Red
10. White
11. Scant
12. Slow
13. Fast or rapid
14. One
15. Free from/without
16. Excessive
17. Half
18. Many
19. Outside
20. Around
21. Under
22. Below
23. After
24. Outside
25. Against
26. Inside
27. Behind
28. Before
29. Before
30. Between
31. Two/both

Go to Lesson 4

Continue with Lesson 3

LESSON ASSIGNMENT

LESSON 4	Suffixes Pertaining to Medical Terminology.
LESSON ASSIGNMENT	Lesson 4, frame numbers 199-245.
LESSON OBJECTIVES	After completing this lesson, you should be able to: Give 10 of the 35 Latin and Greek medical suffixes and a list of English meanings of these suffixes, write the English meaning in the space provided without error.

LESSON 4

Section I. PRETEST #3

Before you turn to frame 199 and begin work on your study of suffixes in medical terminology, complete pretest #3. The pretest contains 28 questions relating to medical terminology suffixes.

If you correctly answer 90% or more of the questions, you pass the pretest and should proceed to the final examination. A score of 90% on this pretest is 27 correct answers.

****

If you pass the pretest for lesson 2, lesson 3, and lesson 4, with 90% accuracy, go to the final examination

****

Write your answers in the space provided in each question.

1. Arthropathy is a _____ of the joints.
2. Enterorrhagia means _____ of the small intestine.
3. Angiosclerosis is the _____ of blood vessels.
4. Osteomalacia means _____ of the bone.
5. Lipolysis is the _____ of fat.
6. Gastrectasia is the _____ of the stomach.
7. Cephalalgia is term for _____ in the head.
8. Cyanemia means blue _____.
9. Myelocele is the protrusion or _____ of the spinal cord.
10. Dermatosis means any skin _____.
11. Oophoroma is an ovarian _____.
12. Encephalitis is _____ of the brain.
13. A cardiocentesis is a _____ of the heart.

14. Rhinorrhea is a _____ from the nose.

15. Pyeloplasty is the _____ _____ of the renal pelvis.

16. Spermapenia means a _____ of spermatozoa.

17. A nephropexy is the _____ of a kidney.

18. An arthrotomy is an _____ into a joint.

19. Esophagoduodenostomy is a new _____ between the esophagus and the duodenum.

20. A stomatoscopy is an _____ of the mouth with an instrument.

21. Neurorrhaphy means _____ a nerve.

22. Hysteroptosis is the _____ of the uterus.

23. Hematophobia is an abnormal _____ of blood.

24. Acromegaly means that the extremities are _____.

25. Keratectasia means _____ of the cornea.

26. Hypertrophy means _____.

27. Appendectomy is the surgical _____ of the appendix.

28. Hepatorrhexis is the _____ of the liver.

Check your answers on page 4-32

Section II. SUFFIXES - GENERAL INFORMATION AND DISEASES

Suffixes are the final element which we will study in analyzing medical terms. Normally, when reading or breaking down a medical word, begin with the suffix.

****

199 When reading or breaking down a medical term, we usually begin with the _____.

suffix

****

200 A suffix is a letter or syllable at the end of a word which adds meaning to the word.

A letter or syllable at the end of a word which adds to its meaning is called a _____.

suffix

****

Like prefixes, suffixes could be placed into different categories of meaning.

201 Suffixes differ from prefixes, however, in that a suffix comes (before, after) the stem.

after

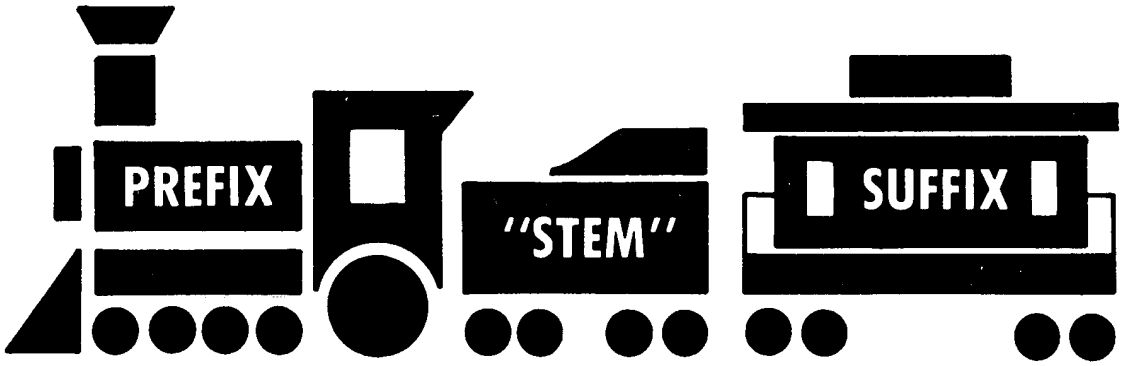
****

Most suffixes are in common use in English, but a few are peculiar to medicine. The suffixes most commonly used to indicate disease are -<u>itis</u>, meaning inflammation; -<u>oma</u>, meaning tumor; and -<u>osis</u>, meaning condition, usually morbid.

202 Suffixes commonly used to indicate disease are _____, _____, and _____.

itis/oma/osis

****



203 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences:

a. A letter or syllable at the end of a word which adds to its meaning is called a _____.

suffix (frame 199)

****

b. When reading or breaking down a medical term, we usually begin with the _____.

suffix (frame 200)

****

c. Suffixes differ from prefixes in that a suffix comes _____ (before, after) the stem.

after (frame 201)

****

d. Suffixes commonly used to indicate disease are _____, _____, and _____.

itis/oma/osis (frame 202)

****

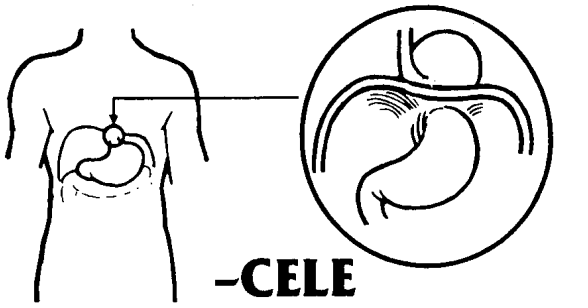
If you missed any of the questions in frame 203, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 204.

Section III. SUFFIXES - PERTAINING TO DIAGNOSIS

We will now look at the diagnostic suffixes.

****

204 The suffix -cele means hernia, protrusion, or tumor. A gastrocele, then, is a protrusion or _____ of the stomach.

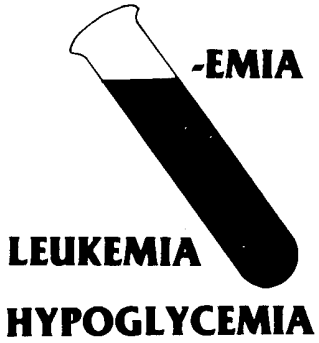


gas'tro-sel

hernia

****

205 -Emia is the suffix for blood. A word we are all familiar with is leukemia, which is an abnormal amount of immature white blood cells. Hypoglycemia is a low amount of sugar in the _____.

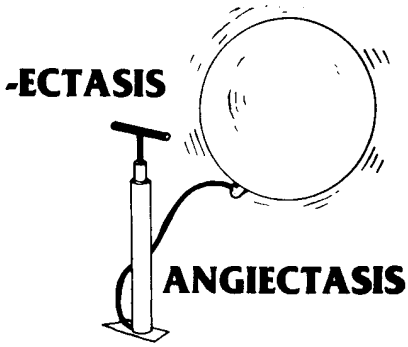


lu-ke'me-ah
hi"po-gli-se'me-ah

blood

****

206 -Ectasis and -ectasia are suffixes meaning dilation, dilatation, or expansion. Angiectasis, then, is abnormal _____ of a blood vessel.

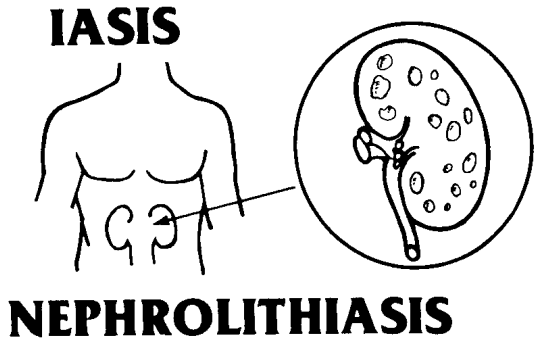


an"je-ek'tah-sis

expanding/dilation/dilatation

****

207 The suffix for condition, formation of, or presence of is -iasis. Nephrolithiasis, therefore, is a _____ of stones in the kidney.

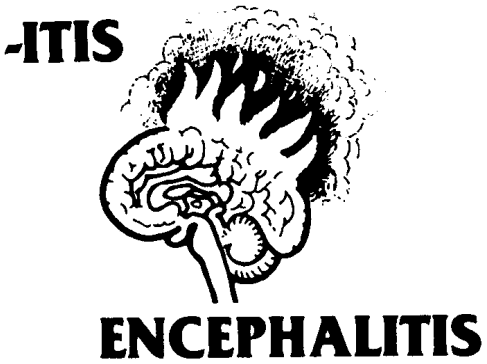


nef''ro-li-thi'ah-sis

condition

****

208 The suffix for inflammation is -itis. Encephalitis, then, is _____ of the brain.



en''sef-ah-li'tis

inflammation

****

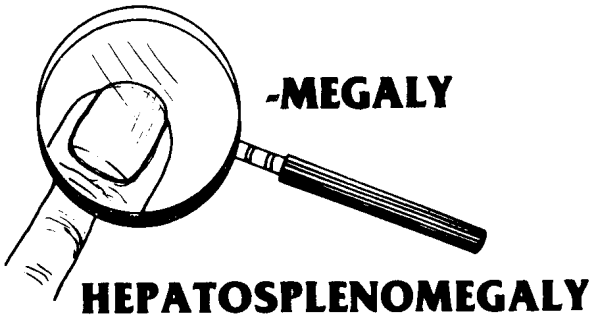
209 The suffix for softening is -malacia. Therefore, chondromalacia is _____ of the cartilage.

kon''dro-mah-la'she-ah

softening

****

210 The suffix for enlargement is -megaly. The stems for liver and spleen, as you will recall, are hepato and spleno. Hepatosplenomegaly, then, is _____ of the liver and spleen.

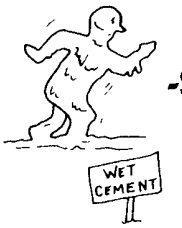


hep"ah-to-sple"no-meg'ah-le

enlargement

****

211 The suffix for hardening is -sclerosis. The stem for artery, as you will recall, is arterio. Arteriosclerosis, then, is _____ of the arteries.



-SCLEROSIS

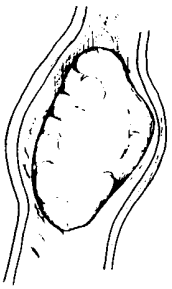
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

ar-te"re-o-skle-ro'sis

hardening

****

212 The suffix for tumor is -oma; thus a lipoma is a fatty _____.



-OMA

LIPOMA /
HEMATOMA

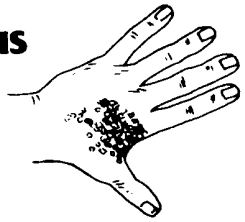
li-po'mah

tumor

****

213 The suffix for condition or disease is -osis. Dermatophytosis, then, is a _____ of fungus of the skin.

-OSIS



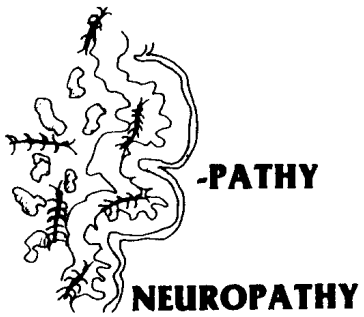
DERMATOPHYTOSIS
CYANOSIS

der"mah-to-fi-to'sis

condition

****

214 The suffix for disease is -pathy. Thus, neuropathy is a _____ of the nerves.



nu-rop'ah-the

disease

****

215 The suffix for prolapse or downward displacement is ptosis. The stem for eyelid, as you will recall, is blepharo. Therefore, a blepharoptosis is a _____ _____of the eyelid.

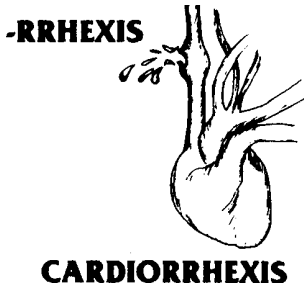
blef"ah-ro-to'sis

BLEPHAROPTOSIS

downward displacement

****

216 The suffix for rupture is -rrhexis. Cardiiiorrhexis, then, is a _____ of the heart.

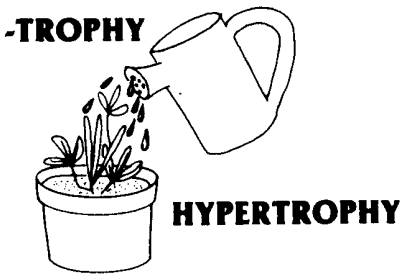


kar"de-o-rek'sis

rupture

****

217 The suffix for growth or nourishment is -trophy. The medical term for excessive _____, then, is hypertrophy.

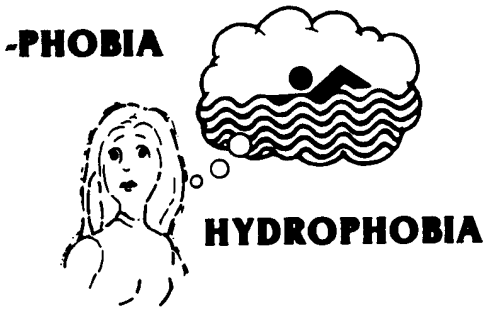


hi-per'tro-fe

growth

****

218 The suffix for fear is -phobia. Hydrophobia, then, is a _____ of water.



hi"dro-fo'be-ah

fear

****

219 In review, give the meaning of each of the following diagnostic suffixes:

a. -cele means: _____

hernia, protrusion, tumor (frame 204)

****

b. -emia means: _____

in the blood (frame 205)

****

c. -ectasis means: _____

dilation, dilatation, or expansion (frame 206)

****

d. -iasis means: _____

condition, formation of, presence of (frame 207)

****

e. -itis means: _____

inflammation (frame 208)

****

f. -malacia means: _____

softening (frame 209)

****

g. -megaly means: _____

enlargement (frame 210)

****

h. -sclerosis means: _____

hardening (frame 211)

****

i. -oma means: _____

tumor (frame 212)

****

j. -osis means: _____

condition (frame 213)

****

k. -pathy means: _____

disease (frame 214)

****

l. -ptosis means: _____

prolapse/downward displacement (frame 215)

****

m. -rrhexis means: _____

rupture (frame 216)

****

n. -trophy means: _____

growth/nourishment (frame 217)

****

o. -phobia means: _____

fear (frame 218)

****

220 To further review what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A gastrocele is a protrusion or _____ of the stomach.

hernia (frame 204)

****

b. Hypoglycemia is a low amount of sugar in the _____.

blood (frame 205)

****

c. Angiectasis is abnormal _____ of a blood vessel.

dilation (frame 206)

****

d. Nephrolithiasis is a _____ of stones in the kidney.

dilation (frame 206)

****

e. Encephalitis is _____ of the brain.

inflammation (frame 208)

****

f. Chondromalacia is _____ of the cartilage.

softening (frame 209)

****

g. Hepatosplenomegaly is the _____ of the liver and spleen.

enlargement (frame 210)

****

h. Arteriosclerosis is _____ of the arteries.

hardening (frame 211)

****

i. A lipoma is a fatty _____.

tumor (frame 212)

****

j. Dermatophytosis is a fungus _____ of the skin.

condition (frame 213)

****

k. Neuropathy is a _____ of the nerves.

disease (frame 214)

****

l. Blepharoptosis is a _____ _____ of the eyelid.

downward displacement (frame 215)

****

m. Cardiorrhexis is a _____ of the heart.

rupture (frame 216)

****

n. Hypertrophy is the medical term for excessive _____.

growth (frame 217)

****

o. Hydrophobia is a _____ of water.

fear (frame 218)

****

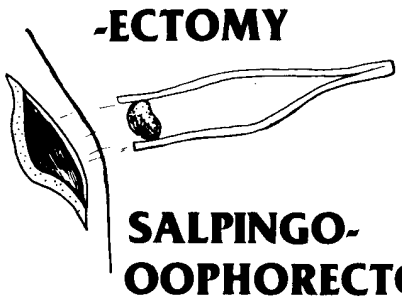
If you missed any of the questions in frames 219 and 220, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 221.

Section IV. SUFFIXES - PERTAINING TO OPERATIVE PROCEDURES

Now let's look at the operative suffixes.

****

221 The suffix for removal or excision is -ectomy. The stem, salpingo, means tube, and the stem, oophoro, means ovary. A salpingo-oophorectomy, therefore, is the _____ or _____ of tubes and ovaries.

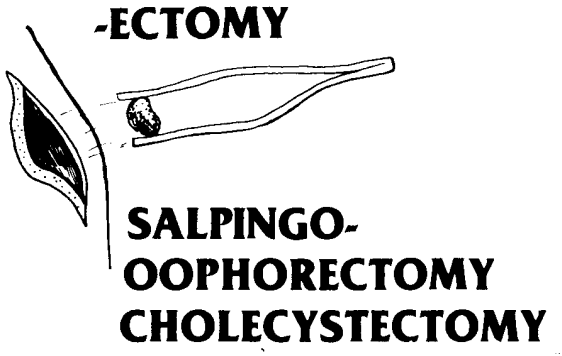


sal-ping"go-o"of-o-rek'to-me

removal/excision

****

222 The stem cholecysto, as you recall, means gallbladder. Removal or excision of the gallbladder, therefore, is called a _____.



ko"le-sis-tek'to-me

cholecystectomy

****

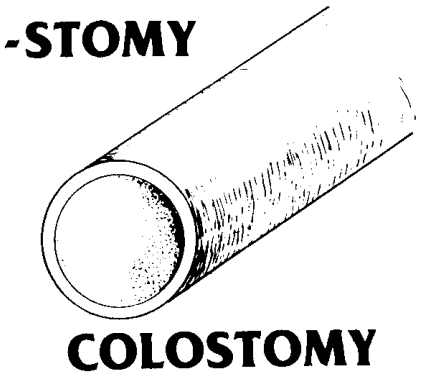
223 The suffix for inspection or examination is -scopy. A bronchoscopy, then is an _____ of the bronchi.

brong-kos'ko-pe

inspection/examination

****

224 -stomy is the suffix meaning surgical creation of an artificial opening. Therefore, a colostomy is an _____ into the colon.

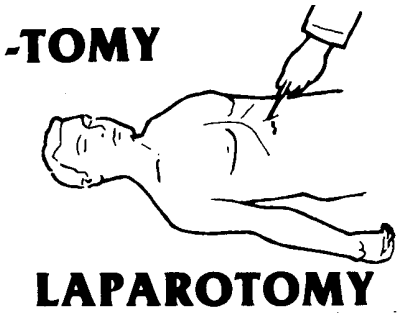


ko-los'to-me

artificial opening

****

225 -tomy is the suffix meaning incision or cutting into. A laparotomy, then, is an _____ in the abdominal wall.

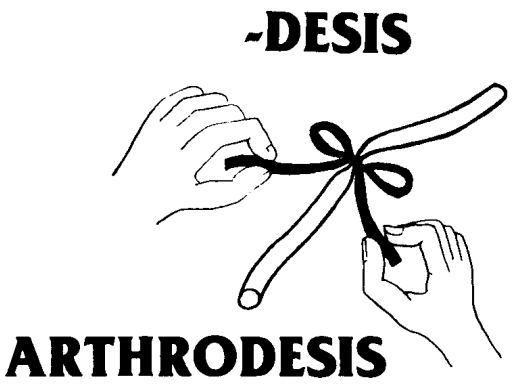


lap-ah-rot'o-me

incision

****

226 The suffix for binding or fixation is -desis. Arthrodesis, then, is the medical term for surgical _____/_____ of a joint.

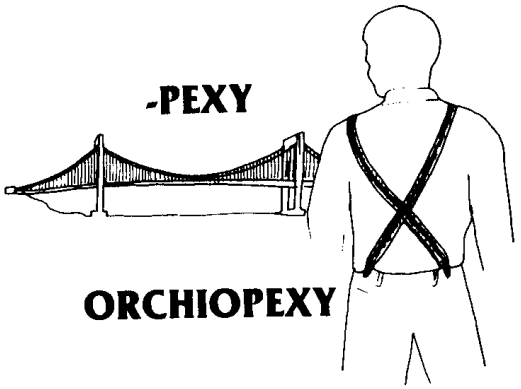


ar''thro-de'sis

binding/fixation

****

227 The suffix for suspension or fixation is -pexy. An orchiopexy is _____ of an undescended testis.

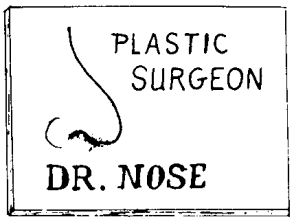


or"ke-o-pek'se

suspension/fixation

****

228 The suffix for plastic repair of is -plasty. Tympano, as you recall, is the stem for eardrum. Tympanoplasty, then, is the term for _____ _____ of the eardrum.



-PLASTY

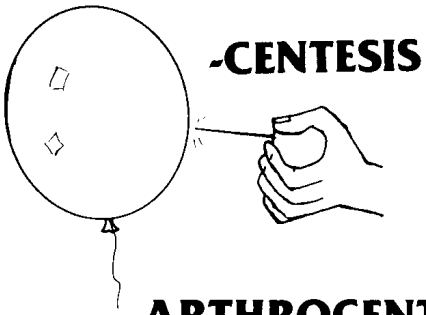
tim"pah-no-plas'te

TYMPANOPLASTY/ RHINOPLASTY

plastic repair

****

229 The suffix -centesis means puncture. Arthrocentesis, therefore, means _____ of a joint for the removal of fluid.



-CENTESIS

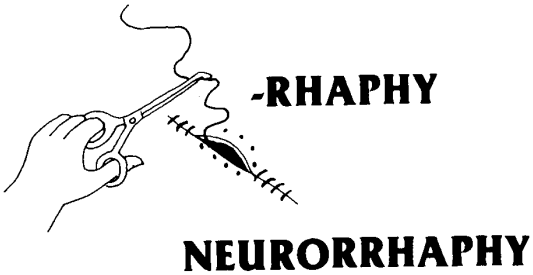
ar"thro-sen-te'sis

ARTHROCENTESIS

puncture

****

230 The suffix for suture repair is -rrhaphy. Neurorraphy is the medical term for _____ _____ of the nerve.



nu-ror'ah-fe

suture repair

****

231 In review, write the meaning of each of the following operative suffixes in the blank provided.

a. -ectomy means: _____

removal/excision (frame 221)

****

b. -scopy means: _____

inspection/examination (frame 223)

****

c. -stomy means: _____

artificial opening into (frame 224)

****

d. -tomy means: _____

incision/cutting (frame 225)

****

e. -desis means: _____

binding/fixation (frame 226)

****

f. -pexy means: _____

suspension/fixation (frame 227)

****

g. -plasty means: _____

plastic repair (frame 228)

****

h. -centesis means: _____

puncture (frame 229)

****

i. -rrhaphy means: _____

suture repair (frame 230)

****

232 To further review what you have learned, please write the correct word in each of the blanks in the following sentences.

a. A salpingo-oophorectomy is the _____ or _____ of tubes and ovaries.

removal/excision (frame 221)

****

b. A bronchoscopy is an _____ of the bronchi.

examination/inspection (frame 223)

****

c. A colostomy is an _____ _____ _____ the colon.

artificial opening into (frame 224)

****

d. A laparotomy is an _____ into the abdominal wall.

incision (frame 225)

****

e. Arthrodesis is the medical term for a surgical _____ of a joint.

fixation (frame 226)

****

f. An orchiopexy is _____ of an undescended testis.

suspension/fixation (frame 227)

****

g. Rhinoplasty is the term for
_____ _____ of the nose.

plastic repair (frame 228)

****

h. Arthrocentesis is removal of fluid
from a joint by _____.

puncture (frame 229)

****

i. Neurorrhaphy is the _____
_____ of the nerve.

suture repair (frame 230)

****

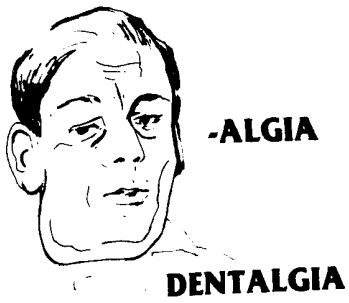
If you missed any of the questions in frames 231 and 232, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing to frame 233.

Section V. SUFFIXES - PERTAINING TO SYMPTOMS

We will now study the symptomatic suffixes.

****

233 -algia is a suffix meaning pain. Dentalgia, then, is the medical term for a _____ in the tooth.

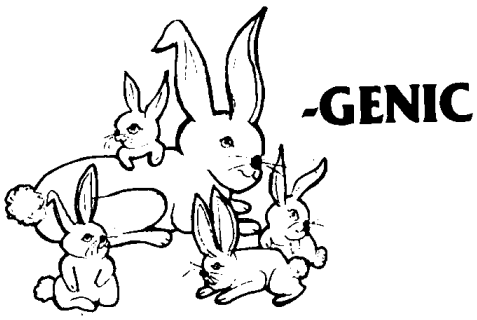


den-tal'je-ah

pain

****

234 -genic is the suffix for producing or originating. Pyo, as you recall, is the stem for pus. Pyogenic, then, is the term for _____ pus.



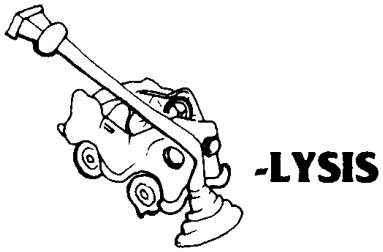
pi"o-jen'ik

PYOGENIC

producing

****

235 -lysis is a suffix meaning destruction or breakdown. Hemolysis, therefore, means the _____ of red blood cells.



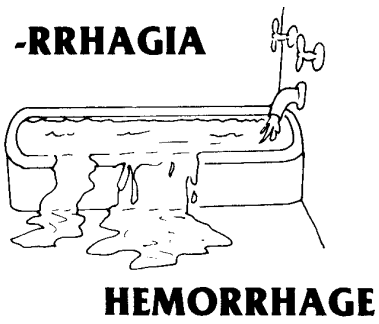
he-mol'i-sis

HEMOLYSIS

destruction

****

236 -rrhagia is the suffix meaning excessive flow or discharge. Thus, hemorrhage is a term meaning _____ of blood.

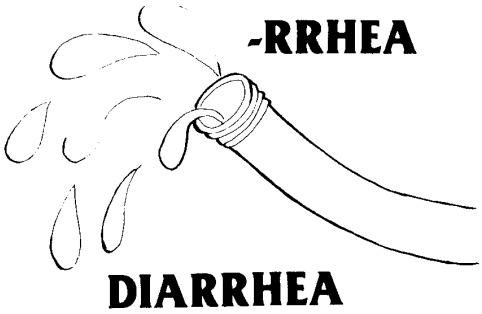


hem'or-ij

excessive flow/discharge

****

237 Another suffix meaning excessive discharge or flow is -rrhea. Diarrhea is the medical term for _____ _____ of the bowel.

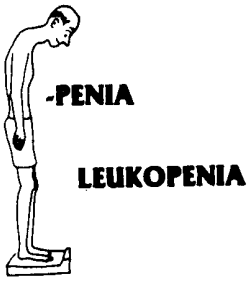


di"ah-re'ah

excessive discharge

****

238 -penia is the suffix meaning decrease or deficiency. Erythropenia means a _____ of red blood cells.

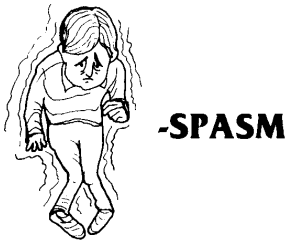


e-rith"ro-pe'ne-ah

deficiency/decrease

****

239 -spasm is the suffix meaning involuntary contraction. The medical term myospasm, then, means an _____ _____ of the muscle.

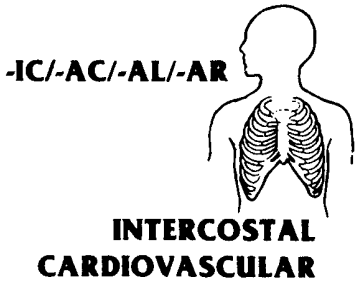


mi'o-spazm

involuntary contraction

****

240 The suffixes -ic, -ac, -al, and -ar mean pertaining to. Cardiovascular, for example, means _____ _____ the heart and vessels.

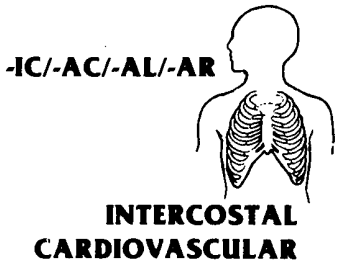


kar''de-o-vas'ku-lar

pertaining to

****

241 Here's another example: Intercostal means _____ _____ between the ribs.



in''ter-kos'tal

pertaining to

****

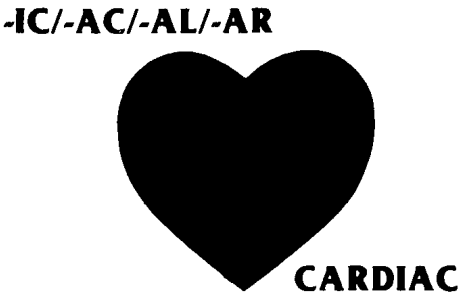
242 Otoscopic means _____ _____ an examination of the ear.

o'to-skop-ik

pertaining to

****

243 Finally, cardiac means _____ _____ the heart.



kar'de-ak

pertaining to

****

244 In review, write the meaning of each of the following symptomatic suffixes:

a. -algia means: _____

pain (frame 233)

****

b. -genic means: _____

producing (frame 234)

****

c. -lysis means: _____

destruction (frame 235)

****

d. -rrhagia means: _____

excessive discharge/flow (frame 236)

****

e. -rrhea means: _____

excessive discharge (frame 237)

****

f. -penia means: _____

deficiency (frame 238)

****

g. -ic, -ac, -al, and -ar mean: _____

pertaining to (frame 240)

****

h. -spasm means: _____

involuntary contraction (frame 239)

****

245 To further reinforce what you have learned, please write the correct word in the blanks in the following sentences.

a. Dentalgia is the medical term for a _____ in the tooth.

pain (frame 233)

****

b. Pyogenic is the term for _____ pus.

producing (frame 234)

****

c. Hemolysis means the _____ of red blood cells.

destruction (frame 235)

****

d. Hemorrhage is a term meaning _____ of blood.

excessive discharge/flow (frame 236)

****

e. Erythropenia means a _____ of red blood cells.

deficiency (frame 237)

****

f. Diarrhea is the medical term for _____ _____ of the bowel.

excessive discharge (frame 238)

****

g. Myospasm is the medical term for _____ _____ of a muscle.

involuntary contraction (frame 239)

****

h. Cardiovascular means _____ _____ the heart and vessels.

pertaining to (frame 240)

****

i. Intercostal means _____ _____ between the ribs.

pertaining to (frame 241)

****

j. Otoscopic means _____
_____ an examination of the ear.

pertaining to (frame 242)

****

k. Cardiac means _____
_____ the heart.

pertaining to (frame 243)

****

If you missed any of the questions in frames 244 and 245, please review the appropriate frame(s) before continuing.

CONGRATULATIONS

You have completed the last lesson on medical terminology. With your knowledge of prefixes, stems, and suffixes, you should be able to recognize and define most medical terms.

****

Continue with Self-Assessment

Section VI. SELF-ASSESSMENT #3

You have now completed lesson 4. To evaluate how well you have learned the suffixes covered in lesson 4, complete the self-assessment #3 questions. This self-assessment is to assist you in determining whether you need to go back and review parts of lesson 4 before going to self-assessment #4 which is an exercise covering all stems, prefixes, and suffixes you have studied in this course.

SELF-ASSESSMENT #3

SUFFIXES

LISTED BELOW IN COLUMN "A" ARE 10 OF THE 35 LATIN AND GREEK STEMS GIVEN TO YOU. IN COLUMN "B" ARE THE ENGLISH MEANINGS OF THESE SUFFIXES. MATCH THE TWO, AND WRITE THE ENGLISH MEANING FROM COLUMN "B" NEXT TO THE NUMBER IN COLUMN "A."

EXAMPLE: EMIA = BLOOD

COLUMN A			COLUMN B	
1.	_____	SCLEROSIS	A.	INFLAMMATION
2.	_____	PTOSIS	B.	PLASTIC REPAIR
3.	_____	TROPHY	C.	INVOLUNTARY CONTRACTION
4.	_____	ITIS	D.	OPENING/INCISION INTO
5.	_____	MEGALY	E.	HARDENING
6.	_____	PLASTY	F.	TUMOR
7.	_____	TOMY	G.	GROWTH/NOURISHMENT
8.	_____	OMA	H.	DOWNWARD DISPLACEMENT
9.	_____	ALGIA	I.	ENLARGEMENT
10.	_____	SPASM	J.	PAIN/ACHE

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #3

SUFFIXES

FOR EACH OF THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS BELOW, SELECT THE ONE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER. CIRCLE THE ANSWER.

11. THE SUFFIX -OSIS IN THE WORD DERMATOPHYTOSIS MEANS:

A. GROWING
B. CONDITION
C. DROOPING
D. DILATION

12. THE SUFFIX -MEGALY IN THE WORD HEPATOSPLENOMEGALY MEANS:

A. SOFTENING
B. HARDENING
C. ENLARGEMENT
D. SWELLING

13. THE SUFFIX -IASIS IN THE WORD NEPHROLITHIASIS MEANS:

A. CONDITION/PRESENCE OF
B. GROWTH/NOURISHMENT
C. SUSPENSION/FIXATION
D. PROTRUSION/SWELLING

14. THE SUFFIX -ECTOMY IN THE WORD SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY MEANS:

A. EXCISION OF
B. OPENING OF
C. INSPECTION OF
D. SUSPENSION OF

15. THE SUFFIX -IC IN THE WORD OTOSCOPIC MEANS:

A. REPAIR OF
B. SOFTENING OF
C. CONDITION OF
D. PERTAINING TO

16. THE SUFFIX -CENTESIS IN THE WORD ARTHROCENTESIS MEANS:

A. DESTRUCTION OF
B. PUNCTURE OF
C. PERTAINING TO
D. ORIGINATING IN

17. THE SUFFIX -MALACIA IN THE WORD CHONDROMALACIA MEANS:

A. HARDENING
B. SOFTENING
C. FLOWING
D. PRODUCING

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #3

SUFFIXES

18. THE SUFFIX -DESIS IN THE WORD ARTHRODESIS MEANS:

A. FIXATION
B. DILATION
C. PUNCTURE
D. ENLARGEMENT

19. THE SUFFIX -AR IN THE WORD CARDIOVASCULAR MEANS:

A. PERTAINING TO
B. INSPECTION OF
C. SOFTENING OF
D. NOURISHMENT OF

20. THE SUFFIX -PHOBIA IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:

A. OPENING OF
B. LIKE OF
C. DISEASE OF
D. FEAR OF

Check your answers on the following pages

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #3

SUFFIXES

1. E (HARDENING) SCLEROSIS
2. H (DOWNWARD DISPLACEMENT) PTOSIS
3. G (GROWTH/NOURISHMENT) TROPHY
4. A (INFLAMMATION) ITIS
5. I (ENLARGEMENT) MEGALY
6. B (PLASTIC REPAIR) PLASTY
7. D (OPENING/INCISION INTO) TOMY
8. F (TUMOR) OMA
9. J (PAIN/ACHE) ALGIA
10. C (INVOLUNTARY CONTRACTION) SPASM

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT QUIZ #3

SUFFIXES

11. THE SUFFIX -"OSIS" IN THE WORD DERMATOPHYTOSIS MEANS:

    B. CONDITION

12. THE SUFFIX -"MEGALY" IN THE WORD HEPATOSPLENOMEGALY MEANS:

    C. ENLARGEMENT

13. THE SUFFIX -"IASIS" IN THE WORD NEPHROLITHIASIS MEANS:

    A. CONDITION/PRESENCE OF

14. THE SUFFIX -"ECTOMY" IN THE WORD SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY MEANS:

    A. EXCISION OF

15. THE SUFFIX -"IC" IN THE WORD OTOSCOPIC MEANS:

    D. PERTAINING TO

16. THE SUFFIX -"CENTESIS" IN THE WORD ARTHROCENTESIS MEANS:

    B. PUNCTURE OF

17. THE SUFFIX -"MALACIA" IN THE WORD CHONDROMALACIA MEANS:

    B. SOFTENING

18. THE SUFFIX -"DESIS" IN THE WORD ARTHRODESIS MEANS:

    A. FIXATION

19. THE SUFFIX -"AR" IN THE WORD CARDIOVASCULAR MEANS:

    A. PERTAINING TO

20. THE SUFFIX -"PHOBIA" IN THE WORD HYDROPHOBIA MEANS:

    D. FEAR OF

Continue with Self-Assessment #4 (Review)

SOLUTIONS TO PRETEST #3

1. Disease
2. Hemorrhage
3. Hardening
4. Softening
5. Breakdown (destruction)
6. Dilatation
7. Pain
8. Blood
9. Hernia
10. Condition
11. Tumor
12. Inflammation
13. Puncture
14. Discharge
15. Surgical repair/plastic repair
16. Decrease/deficiency
17. Fixation/suspension
18. Incision
19. Opening
20. Examination
21. Suturing
22. Prolapse
23. Fear
24. Enlarged
25. Dilatation
26. Overdevelopment/enlargement
27. Removal
28. Rupture

Continue with Lesson 4

REVIEW - SELF-ASSESSMENT #4

You have completed all the study material on medical terminology. Self-assessment #4 is a review of all the material you have been given. It consists of 78 Latin or Greek medical terms composed of the prefixes, stems, and suffixes you have studied. You are required to match the English meaning of the terms with the Latin or Greek term.

EXAMPLE

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.	_____ Inflammation of the bones and joints.	A. OSTEOARTHRITIS

SELF-ASSESSMENT #4

MEDICAL TERMS

This quiz is a review of all the material you have been given. Column "A" contains the meanings of the medical terms, and column "B" contains the Latin or Greek term composed of the prefixes, stems, and suffixes you have studied. Match column "A" with column "B." Enter the letter of the medical term in the space provided. All matching terms are on the same page.

		COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.	___	Condition of stones in the kidney	A. Dyspnea
2.	___	Inflammation of many nerves	B. Nocturia
3.	___	Excessive vomiting	C. Afebrile
4.	___	Inflammation of the stomach and intestine	D. Oliguria
5.	___	Tumor of the brain.	E. Cerebroma
6.	___	Inflammation of the liver	F. Hyperemesis
7.	___	Scant urine	G. Hematoma
8.	___	Without fever	H. Salpingitis
9.	___	Under the skin	I. Duodenal
10.	___	Inside the abdomen	J. Chondritis
11.	___	Night urine	K. Gastroenteritis
12.	___	Involuntary contraction of a muscle	L. Nephrolithiasis
13.	___	Difficult breathing	M. Hepatitis
14.	___	Inflammation of the cartilage	N. Myospasm
15.	___	Pertaining to first part of small intestine	O. Subcutaneous
16.	___	Tumor filled with blood	P. Glucosuria
17.	___	Sugar in the urine	Q. Intra-abdominal
18.	___	Inflammation of the tubes	R. Polyneuritis

SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 2)

		COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.	___	Inflammation within the uterus	A. Arthrocentesis
2.	___	Removal of both tubes and ovaries	B. Hysterectomy
3.	___	Suture repair of a hernia	C. Adenectomy
4.	___	Fixation of the testes	D. Laparotomy
5.	___	Suture repair of the tongue	E. Arthrodesis
6.	___	Removal of a kidney	F. Laryngoscope
7.	___	Removal of the stomach	G. Otoplasty
8.	___	Artificial opening into the colon	H. Gastrectomy
9.	___	Plastic repair of the ear	I. Glossorrhaphy
10.	___	Plastic repair of the nose	J. Endometritis
11.	___	Instrument used for examination of the larynx	K. Tympanoplasty
12.	___	Plastic operation upon the lip	L. Herniorrhaphy
13.	___	Surgical fixation of a joint	M. Cholecystectomy
14.	___	Puncture of the thorax	N. Colostomy
15.	___	Incision into the abdominal wall	O. Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy
16.	___	Plastic repair of the eardrum	P. Cheiloplasty
17.	___	Removal of a gland	Q. Orchiopexy
18.	___	Removal of the uterus	R. Nephrectomy
19.	___	Removal of the gallbladder	S. Rhinoplasty
20.	___	Puncture of a joint for removal of fluid	T. Thoracentesis

SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 3)

		COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.	___	Hardening of the arteries	A. Hepatosplenomegaly
2.	___	Inflammation of the tongue	B. Hypertrophy
3.	___	Downward displacement of the eyelids	C. Monocyte
4.	___	Condition of blueness	D. Thrombophlebitis
5.	___	Pertaining to the heart and vessels	E. Otoscopic
6.	___	Between the ribs	F. Lipoma
7.	___	Fear of water	G. Polyphagia
8.	___	Condition of fungus of the skin	H. Tachycardia
9.	___	Inflammation of the bones and joints	I. Bradycardia
10.	___	Fast heart beat	J. Anesthesia
11.	___	Slow heart beat	K. Hydrophobia
12.	___	Without feeling or sensation	L. Arteriosclerosis
13.	___	Pertaining to examination of the ear	M. Cardiovascular
14.	___	Inflammation of a vein with a clot	N. Blepharoptosis
15.	___	Enlargement of the liver and spleen	O. Glossitis
16.	___	Fatty tumor	P. Osteoarthritis
17.	___	Excessive growth	Q. Cyanosis
18.	___	Red cell	R. Intercostal
19.	___	Single or one cell	S. Erythrocyte
20.	___	Excessive eating	T. Dermatophytosis

SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 4)

		COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.	___	Suspension of testes	A.	Hypotension
2.	___	Enlargement of the kidney	B.	Encephalitis
3.	___	Inflammation of the cornea	C.	Dentalgia
4.	___	Producing pus	D.	Cystitis
5.	___	Condition of dead tissue	E.	Hematuria
6.	___	Softening of the cartilage	F.	Myalgia
7.	___	Pertaining to the liver	G.	Hematemesis
8.	___	Vomiting of blood	H.	Pericarditis
9.	___	Inflammation of the nose	I.	Necrosis
10.	___	Blood in the urine	J.	Nephromegaly
11.	___	Inflammation within the heart	K.	Orchiopexy
12.	___	Resembling a gland	L.	Keratitis
13.	___	Pain in a muscle	M.	Pyogenic
14.	___	Low blood pressure	N.	Hepatic
15.	___	High blood pressure	O.	Chondromalacia
16.	___	Inflammation of the brain	P.	Acromegaly
17.	___	Inflammation around the heart	Q.	Hypertension
18.	___	Tooth ache/pain	R.	Endocarditis
19.	___	Enlargement of the extremities	S.	Adenoid
20.	___	Inflammation of the bladder	T.	Rhinitis

Check your answers on the following pages

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #4

MEDICAL TERMS

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.	L	Condition of stones in the kidney	A. Dyspnea
2.	R	Inflammation of many nerves	B. Nocturia
3.	F	Excessive vomiting	C. Afebrile
4.	K	Inflammation of the stomach and intestine	D. Oliguria
5.	E	Tumor of the brain.	E. Cerebroma
6.	M	Inflammation of the liver	F. Hyperemesis
7.	D	Scant urine	G. Hematoma
8.	C	Without fever	H. Salpingitis
9.	O	Under the skin	I. Duodenal
10.	Q	Inside the abdomen	J. Chondritis
11.	B	Night urine	K. Gastroenteritis
12.	N	Involuntary contraction of a muscle	L. Nephrolithiasis
13.	A	Difficult breathing	M. Hepatitis
14.	J	Inflammation of the cartilage	N. Myospasm
15.	I	Pertaining to first part of small intestine	O. Subcutaneous
16.	G	Tumor filled with blood	P. Glucosuria
17.	P	Sugar in the urine	Q. Intra-abdominal
18.	H	Inflammation of the tubes	R. Polyneuritis

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 2)

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.	J	Inflammation within the uterus	A. Arthrocentesis
2.	O	Removal of both tubes and ovaries	B. Hysterectomy
3.	L	Suture repair of a hernia	C. Adenectomy
4.	Q	Fixation of the testes	D. Laparotomy
5.	I	Suture repair of the tongue	E. Arthrodesis
6.	R	Removal of a kidney	F. Laryngoscope
7.	H	Removal of the stomach	G. Otoplasty
8.	N	Artificial opening into the colon	H. Gastrectomy
9.	G	Plastic repair of the ears	I. Glossorrhaphy
10.	S	Plastic repair of the nose	J. Endometritis
11.	F	Instrument used for examination of the larynx	K. Tympanoplasty
12.	P	Plastic operation upon the lip	L. Herniorrhaphy
13.	E	Surgical fixation of a joint	M. Cholecystectomy
14.	T	Puncture of the thorax	N. Colostomy
15.	D	Incision into the abdominal wall	O. Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy
16.	K	Plastic repair of the eardrum	P. Cheiloplasty
17.	C	Removal of a gland	Q. Orchiopexy
18.	B	Removal of the uterus	R. Nephrectomy
19.	M	Removal of the gallbladder	S. Rhinoplasty
20.	A	Puncture of a joint for removal of fluid	T. Thoracentesis

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 3)

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.	L	Hardening of the arteries	A. Hepatosplenomegaly
2.	O	Inflammation of the tongue	B. Hypertrophy
3.	N	Downward displacement of the eyelids	C. Monocyte
4.	Q	Condition of blueness	D. Thrombophlebitis
5.	M	Pertaining to the heart and vessels	E. Otoscopic
6.	R	Between the ribs	F. Lipoma
7.	K	Fear of water	G. Polyphagia
8.	T	Condition of fungus of the skin	H. Tachycardia
9.	P	Inflammation of the bones and joints	I. Bradycardia
10.	H	Fast heart beat	J. Anesthesia
11.	I	Slow heart beat	K. Hydrophobia
12.	J	Without feeling or sensation	L. Arteriosclerosis
13.	E	Pertaining to examination of the ear	M. Cardiovascular
14.	D	Inflammation of a vein with a clot	N. Blepharoptosis
15.	A	Enlargement of the liver and spleen	O. Glossitis
16.	F	Fatty tumor	P. Osteoarthritis
17.	B	Excessive growth	Q. Cyanosis
18.	S	Red cell	R. Intercostal
19.	C	Single or one cell	S. Erythrocyte
20.	G	Excessive eating	T. Dermatophytosis

SOLUTIONS FOR SELF-ASSESSMENT #4 (Part 4)

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.	K	Suspension of testes	A. Hypotension
2.	J	Enlargement of the kidney	B. Encephalitis
3.	L	Inflammation of the cornea	C. Dentalgia
4.	M	Producing pus	D. Cystitis
5.	I	Condition of dead tissue	E. Hematuria
6.	O	Softening of the cartilage	F. Myalgia
7.	N	Pertaining to the liver	G. Hematemesis
8.	G	Vomiting of blood	H. Pericarditis
9.	T	Inflammation of the nose	I. Necrosis
10.	E	Blood in the urine	J. Nephromegaly
11.	R	Inflammation within the heart	K. Orchiopexy
12.	S	Resembling a gland	L. Keratitis
13.	F	Pain in a muscle	M. Pyogenic
14.	A	Low blood pressure	N. Hepatic
15.	Q	High blood pressure	O. Chondromalacia
16.	B	Inflammation of the brain	P. Acromegaly
17.	H	Inflammation around the heart	Q. Hypertension
18.	C	Tooth ache/pain	R. Endocarditis
19.	P	Enlargement of the extremities	S. Adenoid
20.	D	Inflammation of the bladder	T. Rhinitis

GLOSSARY

Medical Term	Meaning
A	
Acromegaly	Enlargement of the extremities
Adenoid	Resembling a gland
Afebrile	Without fever
Anesthesia	Without feeling or sensation
Arteriosclerosis	Hardening of the arteries
B	
Blepharoptosis	Downward displacement of the eyelids
Bradycardia	Slow heartbeat
C	
Cardiovascular	Pertaining to the heart and vessels
Cerebroma	Tumor of the brain
Chondritis	Inflammation of the cartilage
Chondromalacia	Softening of the cartilage
Cyanosis.	Condition of blueness
Cystitis	Inflammation of the bladder
D	
Dentalgia	Toothache/pain
Dermatophytosis	Condition of fungus of the skin
Duodenal	Pertaining to the first part of small intestine
Dyspnea	Difficult breathing
E	
Encephalitis	Inflammation of the brain
Endocarditis	Inflammation within the heart
Endometritis	Inflammation within the uterus
Erythrocyte	Red cell

Medical Term	Meaning
G	
Gastroenteritis	Inflammation of the stomach and intestine
Glossitis	Inflammation of the tongue
Glucosuria	Sugar in the urine
H	
Hematemesis	.Vomiting of blood
Hematoma	Tumor filled with blood
Hematuria	Blood in the urine
Hepatic	Pertaining to the liver
Hepatitis	Inflammation of the liver
Hepatosplenomegaly	Enlargement of the liver and spleen
Hydrophobia	Fear of water
Hyperemesis	.Excessive vomiting
Hypertension	High blood pressure
Hypertrophy	Excessive growth
Hypotension	Low blood pressure
I	
Intercostal	Between the ribs
Intra-Abdominal	Inside the abdomen
K	
Keratitis	Inflammation of the cornea
L	
Lipoma	Fatty tumor

Medical Term	Meaning
M	
Monocyte	Single or one cell
Myalgia	Pain in the muscle
Myospasm	Involuntary contraction of a muscle
N	
Necrosis	Condition of dead tissue
Nephrolithiasis	Condition of stones in the kidney
Nephrolithiasis	Enlargement of the kidney
Nocturia	Night urine
O	
Oliguria	Scant urine
Osteoarthritis	Inflammation of the bones and joints
Otoscopic	Pertaining to examination of the ear
P	
Pericarditis	Inflammation around the heart
Polyneuritis	Inflammation of many nerves
Polyphagia	Excessive eating
Postpartum	After birth
Pyogenic	Producing pus
R	
Rhinitis	Inflammation of the nose
S	
Salpingitis	Inflammation of the tubes

Medical Term	Meaning
T	
Tachycardia	Fast heartbeat
Thrombophlebitis	Inflammation of a vein with a clot

Operations or Procedures	Meaning
Adenectomy	Removal of a gland
Arthrocentesis	Puncture of a joint for removal of fluid
Arthrodesis	Surgical fixation of a joint
Cheiloplasty	Plastic operation upon the lip
Cholecystectomy	Removal of the gallbladder
Colostomy	Incision into the colon
Gastrectomy	Removal of the stomach
Glossorrhaphy	Suture repair of the tongue
Herniorrhaphy	Suture repair of a hernia
Hysterectomy	Removal of the uterus
Laparotomy	Incision into the abdominal wall
Laryngoscopy	Examination of the larynx with an instrument
Nephrectomy	Removal of a kidney
Orchiopexy	Fixation of the testes
Otoplasty	Plastic repair of the ears
Rhinoplasty	Plastic repair of the nose
Thoracentesis	Puncture of the thorax
Tympanoplasty	Plastic repair of the eardrum

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR

MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 2

USE THIS GUIDE TO ASSIST YOU IN PRONUNCIATION

IF IT IS AN	AND	THEN IT IS
UNMARKED VOWEL	IT ENDS A SYLLABLE	LONG "ā" (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)
	THE SYLLABLE ENDS IN A CONSONANT	SHORT "ă" (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

MEDICAL TERM

Abdominal /ab-dom'i-nal/

Acrodermatitis /ak"ro-der"mah-ti'tis/

Acromegaly /ak"ro-meg' ah-le/

Adenectomy /ad"e-nek' to-me/

Afebrile /a-feb' ril/

Anesthesia /an"es-the'ze-ah/

Angiogram /an'je-o-gram"/

Arteriosclerosis/ar-te"re-o-skle'ro'sis/

Arthrodesis /ar"thro-de'sis/

Blepharitis /blef"ah-ri'tis/

Bronchitis /brong-ki'tis/

Cardiovascular /kar"de-o-vas'ku-lar/

Celiectomy / se"le-ek'to-me/

Cheiloplasty /ki'lo-plas"te/

Chondritis /kon-dri'tis/

Cholecystectomy /ko"le-sis-tek'to-me/

Colon /ko'lon/

Colostomy /ko'los'to-me/

Cystitis /sis-ti'tis/

Dacryocystitis /dak"re-o-sis-ti'tis/

Dentalgia /den'tal'je-ah/

Duodenal /du'o-de'nal/

Endometritis /en"do-me"tri'tis/

Encephalitis /en"sef-ah-li'tis/

Erythrocyte /e-rith'ro-sit/

Gastrectomy /gas-trek'to-me/

Gastroenteritis /gas"tro-en-ter-i'tis/

Gingivitis /jin"ji-vi'tis/

Glossitis /glos-si'tis/
Glucosuria /gloo''ko-su're-ah/
Hematology /hem''ah tol'o-je/
Hematoma /hem''ah-to'mah/
Hepatitis /hep''ah-ti'tis/
Hydrophobia /hi''dro-fo'be-ah/
Hyperemesis /hi''per-em'e-sis/
Hysterectomy /his''te-rek'to-me/
Ileitis /il''e-i'tis/
Ileum /il'e-um/
Intercostal /in''ter-kos'tal/
Jejunum /je-joo'num/
Jejunectomy /je''joo-nek'to-me/
Keratitis /ker''ah-ti'tis/
Laparotomy /lap-ah-rot'o-me/
Laryngoscopy/lar''ing-gos'ko-pe/
Lingual /ling'gwal/
Lipoma /li-po mah/
Lymphocyte /lim'fo-sit/
Mycosis /mi-ko'sis/
Myelitis /mi''e-li'tis/
Myospasm /mi'o-spazm/
Myringotomy /mir''in-got'o-me/
Necropsy /nek'rop-se/
Nephrectomy /ne-frek'to-me/
Nephrolithiasis/nef''ro-li-thi'ah-sis/
Nocturia /nok-tu're-ah/
Ocular /ok'u-lar/
Onychectomy /on''i-kek'-to-me/
Oophorectomy /o''of-o-rek'to-me/
Ophthalmology /of''thal- mol' o-je/
Optometrist /op-tom'e-trist/
Orchiopexy /or''ke-o-pek'se/
Osteoarthritis /os''te-o-ar-thri'-tis/
Otoplasty /o'to-plas''te/
Phagocyte /fag'o-sit/
Phlebectomy /fle-bek'to-me/
Pneodynamics /ne'o-di-nam'iks/
Pneumonia /nu-mo'ne-ah/
Pneumatic /nu-mat-ik/
Polyneuritis /pol''e-nu-ri'tis/
Polyphagia /pol''e-fa'je-ah/
Proctitis /prok-ti'tis/
Psychology /si-kol 'o-je/
Pulmonary /pul'mo-ner''e/
Pyogenic /pi''o-jen'ik/
Pyromania /pi''ro-ma'ne-ah/
Rhinitis /ri-ni'tis/
Salpingitis /sal''pin-ji'tis/
Splenectomy /sple-nek'to-me/
Stomatitis /sto-mah-ti'tis/
Tendinitis /ten''di-ni'tis/
Thrombophlebitis /throm''bo-fle-bi'tis
Tinea Pedis /tin'e-ah/ Pe'dis/
Tracheitis /tra''ke-i'tis/
Tympanoplasty /tim''pah-no-plas'te/
Ureteritis /u''re-ter-i'tis/
Urethritis /u''re-thri'tis/
Vasodilator /vas''o-di-lat'or/
Venogram /ve'no-gram/

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR
MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 3

MEDICAL TERM

Afebrile /a-feb'ril/
Anesthesia /an''es-the'ze-ah/
Antepartum /an'te-par'tum/
Antitoxin /an''ti-tok'sin/
Anterolateral /an''ter-o-lat'er-al/
Bilateral /bi-lat'er-al/
Bradycardia /brad''e-kar'de-ah/
Cyanosis /si''ah-no'sis/
Dextrocardia /deks''tro-kar'de-ah/
Dyspnea /disp'ne-ah/
Ectopic /ek-top'ik/
Empyema /em''pi-e'mah/
Endometritis /en''do-me-tri'tis/
Erythrocyte /e-rith'ro-sit/
Hemiplegia /hem''e-ple'je-ah/
Hydrophobia /hi''dro-fo'be-ah/
Hyperemesis /hi''per-em'e-sis/
Hypertension /hi''per-ten'shun/
Hypodermic /hi''po-der'mik/
Hypotension /hi''po-ten'shun/
Intercostal /in''ter-kos'tal/
Intra-abdominal /in''trah-ab-dom'i-nal/
Leukocyte /lu'ko-sit/
Levoversion /le''vo-ver'zhun/
Macroscopic /mak''ro-skop'ik/
Macrocyte /mak'ro-sit/
Malodorous /mal-o der-es/
Medial /me'de-al/
Megacolon /meg''ah-ko'lon/
Melanoma /mel''ah-no'mah/
Microcardia/mi''kro-kar'de-ah/
Microcyte /mi'kro-sit/
Monocyte /mon'o-sit/
Multipara /mul-tip'ah-rah/
Nocturia /nok-ru're-ah/
Oliguria /ol''i gu're-ah/
Panhysterectomy /pan''his-ter-ek'to-me/
Pericarditis /per''i-kar-di-tis/
Postoperative /post-op'er-a''tiv/
Postnasal /post-na'zal/
Polyneuritis /pol''e-nu-ri'tis/
Posterolateral /pos''ter-o-lat'er-al/
Preoperative /pre-op'er-a''tiv/
Quadriplegia /kwod''ri-ple' je-ah/
Retrocardial /ret''ro-kar'de-al/
Semiconscious /sem''e-kon'shus/
Subcutaneous /sub''ku-ta'ne-us/
Tachycardia /tak''e-kar'de-ah/
Tricuspid /tri-kus'pid/

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE FOR
MEDICAL TERMS USED IN LESSON 4

MEDICAL TERM

Acromegaly /ak''ro-meg'ah-le/
Angiectasis /an''je-ek'tah-sis/
Arteriosclerosis/ar-te''re-o-skle'ro'sis/
Arthrocentesis /ar''thro-sen-te'sis/
Arthrodesis /ar''thro-de'sis/
Blepharoptosis /blef''ah-ro-to'sis/
Bronchogenic /brong-ko-jen'ik/
Bronchoscopy /brong-kos'ko-pe/
Cardiac /kar'de-ak'/
Cardiorrhexis /kar''de-o-rek'sis/
Cardiovascular /kar''de-o-vas'ku-lar/
Cholecystectomy /ko''le-sis-tek'to-me/
Cholelithiasis /ko''le-li-thi'ah-sis/
Chondritis /kon-dri'tis/
Chondromalacia / kon''dro-mah-la'she-ah/
Colostomy /ko'los'to-me/
Cyanosis /si''ah-no'sis/
Dentalgia /den'tal'je-ah/
Dermatophytosis /der''mah-to-fi-to'sis/
Diarrhea /di''ah-re'ah/
Encephalitis /en''sef-ah-li'tis/
Enterolysis /en''ter-ol i-sis/
Erythropenia /e-rith''ro-pe'ne-ah/
Gastrocele /gas'tro-sel/
Hematoma /hem''ah-to'mah/
Hemorrhage /hem'or-ij/
Hepatoma /hep''ah-to'mah/
Hepatosplenomegaly
/hep''ah-to-sple''no-meg'ah-le/
Hydroarthrosis /hi''dro-ar'' thro'sis/
Hydrophobia /hi''dro-fo'be-ah/
Hypertrophy /hi-per'tro-fe/
Hypoglycemia /hi''po-gli-s 'me-ah e/
Intercostal in''ter-kos'tal/
Laparotomy /lap-ah-rot'o-me/
Leukemia /lu-ke'me-ah/
Leukopenia /lu''ko-pe'ne-ah/
Lipoma /li-po mah/
Lymphadenopathy /lim-fad''e-nop' ah-the/
Myocarditis /mi''o-kar-di'tis/
Myocardium /mi''o-kar'de-um/
Myospasm /mi''o-spazm/
Nephrolithiasis /nef''ro-li- thi'ah-sis/
Neuropathy /nu-rop'ah-the/
Neurorrhaphy /nu-ror'ah-fe/
Orchiopexy /or''ke-o-pek'se/
Otoscopic /o'to-skop-ik/
Pyogenic /pi''o-jen'ik/
Psychogenic /si''ko-jen'ik/
Rhinoplasty /ri no-plas''te/

Salpingo-oophorectomy

/sal-ping"go-o"of-o-rek'to-me/

Subhepatic /sub"he-pat'ik/

Tympanoplasty /tim"pah-no- plas'te/

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

This appendix is a list of commonly used medical abbreviations and symbols which are authorized to be used in medical records. (For a complete list of authorized medical abbreviations and symbols, see AR 40-66.)

A; a	before
AAE	acute allergic encephalitis
Ab	antibodies
abd hyst	abdominal hysterectomy
ABE	acute bacterial endocarditis
ABP	arterial blood pressure
ABR	absolute bed rest
ABS	acute brain syndrome
ac	before meals
ACA	adenocarcinoma
ACH	acetylcholine
ACI	adrenal cortical insufficiency
ACTH	adrenocorticotropic hormone
ACVD	acute cardiovascular disease
AD	right ear
A & D	admission and discharge
ADD	average daily dose
adhib	to be administered
ADL	activities of daily living
ad lib	as desired
adm	admission; admit; admitted
ADS	antibody deficiency syndrome
AE	above the elbow
AF	acid-fast

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

AFB	acid-fast bacilli
afeb	afebrile; without fever
AF/F	atrial fibrillation and/or flutter
AGG	agammaglobulinemia
AHAC	American Heart Association Classification
AHD	atherosclerotic heart disease
AI	aortic insufficiency or incompetence
AID	acute infectious disease
AIHA	autoimmune hemolytic anemia
AJ	ankle jerk
AK amp	above the knee amputation
ALMI	anterior lateral myocardial infarct
alt die (dieb)	alternate days; every other night
alt noc (noct)	alternate nights; every other night
ALVF	acute left ventricular failure
AMA	against medical advice
amb	ambulatory
AMI	acute myocardial infarction
anti-HAA	antibody hepatitis-associated antigen
AOB	alcohol on breath
ap	before dinner
A & P	anterior and posterior
APB	atrial or auricular premature beat
APC	aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid), phenacetin, caffeine
aq	water
AS	left ear
ASA	acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)
ASAP	as soon as possible

ASHD	arteriosclerotic heart disease
ASS	anterior superior spine
A-S syndrome	Adams-Stokes syndrome
AU	both ears
ax	axillary
B	born
BA	blood alcohol
B/A	backache
BBB	bundle branch block
BC	bone conduction
BCP	birth control pills
BE	barium enema
BH	bundle of His
bib	drink
bid	twice a day
bin	twice during the night
B/J; B&J	bone and joint
BM	bowel movement
BMR	basal metabolic rate
bol	pill
BOM	bilateral otitis media
BP	blood pressure
BPH	benign prostatic hypertrophy
BPI	blood pressure increased
BS	bowel or breath sound(s)
BSO	bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy
BTL	bilateral tubal ligation
BUE	both upper extremities

BUN	blood urea nitrogen
BUQ	both upper quadrants
BV	blood volume
BW	body weight
Bx	biopsy
C1 to C7	cervical nerves or vertebrae 1 to 7
CI to CXII	cranial nerves
c	with
CA	cardiac arrest
Ca	calcium; cancer; carcinoma
CAT	Children's Apperception Test
cath	catheter
CBC	complete blood count
CBD	common bile duct
CBS	chronic brain syndrome
CBV	central blood volume
CC	chief of current complaint
CCK	cholecytokinin
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CF	complement fixation
CGTT	cortisone glucose tolerance test
CHB	complete heart block
ChE	cholinesterase
CHF	congestive heart failure
CHO	carbohydrate
chr	chronic
CI	cardiac insufficiency
CIS	carcinoma in situ

Cl	chlorine
CN	cranial nerves
CNS	central nervous system
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
COD	cause of death
Compound E	cortisone
cong	congenital
conj	conjunctiva; conjunctivitis
CR	closed reduction
CrI to CrXII	cranial nerves
CRD	chronic respiratory or renal disease
CrP	creatine phosphate
CS	cesarean section
CSF	cerebrospinal fluid
C S resp	Cheyne-Stokes respiration
CV	cardiovascular
CVA	cardiovascular accident
CVC	central venous catheter
CVD	cardiovascular disease
CVP	central venous pressure
CVS	cardiovascular system
cytol	cytology
D	dorsal
D1 to D12	dorsal or thoracic vertebrae or nerves
DA	development age
D/A	date of accident or admission
DAP	direct agglutination pregnancy (test)

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

DBP	diastolic blood pressure
D&C	dilatation and currettage or currettement
DI	diabetes insipidus
dis	disease
disc	discontinue
DJD	degenerative joint disease
DM	diabetes mellitus
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DNR	dorsal nerve root
DNS	deviated nasal septum
DOA	dead on arrival
DOE	dyspnea on exertion
DOS	day of surgery
D/S	dextrose in saline
DTR	deep tendon reflexes
DU	duodenal ulcer
DUB	dysfunctional uterine bleeding
Dx	diagnosis
EAC	external auditory canal
EBL	estimated blood loss
ECG; EKG	electrocardiogram
E coli	Escherichia coli
ECS	electroconvulsive shock
EDC	estimated date of confinement
EKG; ECG	electrocardiogram
EM	electron miscoscopy
EMB	eosin methylene blue
EMS	emergency medical service

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

ENT	ear, nose, and throat
eos	eosinophil
epis	episotomy
ER	emergency room
EST	electroshock therapy
etiol	etiology
ETOH	ethyl alcohol
ex	excision
exam	examine
F	Fahrenheit
FA	fluorescent antibody
FB	foreign body
FBS	fasting blood sugar
FDA	Food & Drug Administration
ff	force fluids
FH	family history
FHR	fetal heart rate
fib	fibrillation
FROM	full range of motion
FS	frozen section
FTSG	full thickness skin graft
FUO	fever of unknown or undetermined origin
Fx	fracture
g	gram(s)
GB	gallbladder
GC	gonococcus; gonococcal
glu	glucose
gr; grav	pregnant

Grav I, Grav II 1 pregnancy, 2 pregnancies, etc.

GS	General Surgery
gt; gtt	drop; drops
GU	genitourinary
GYN; Gyn	gynecology
H	hydrogen
H20	water
HA	hemagglutinating antigens
HAI	hemagglutinating-inhibiting antibody
Hb; Hgb	hemoglobin
HBP	high blood pressure
Hct	hematocrit
HCVD	hypertensive cardiovascular disease
hd	at bedtime
HEENT	head, eyes, ears, nose, and throat
Hgb; Hb	hemoglobin
HGH	human (pituitary) growth hormone
HLH	Human lutenizing hormone
hn	tonight
H&P	history and physical
HPI	history of present illness
HR	heart rate
HVD	hypertensive vascular disease
Hx	history
IH	infectious hepatitis
IHD	ischemic heart disease
IM	intramuscular (injection)
I&O	intake and output

IOP	intraocular pressure
IQ	intelligence quotient
IV	intravenous (injection)
jej	jejunum
K	potassium
kg	kilogram
KUB	kidney, ureter, and bladder
K-wire	Kirshner wire
LBBB	left bundle branch block
LD	lethal dose
LH	luteinizing hormone
LOS	length of stay
LP	lumbar, puncture
L-S	lumbosacral
LTF	lipotrophic factor
Lues I, II, III	primary, secondary, tertiary syphilis
LV	left ventricular
LVN	Licensed Vocational Nurse
M	meter
M1 M2	mitral first, second sound
MB	methylene blue
MBP	mean blood pressure
MD	muscular dystrophy
MDR	minimum daily requirement
ME	middle ear
mg	milligram
m g	millimicrogram
MH	menstrual, marital, or military history

mHg	milliliters of mercury
MI	myocardial infarction
ml	milliliter
MMPI	Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
MR	metabolic rate
mr; mR	milloroentgen
MS	multiple sclerosis
MV	mitral valve
N	normal (concentration)
NA	Nursing Assistant
NaPent	sodium Pentothal
NB	newborn
NBS	normal bowel sounds
NC	noncontributory
N/C	no complaint
ND	normal delivery
NDF	no disease found
NE	norepinephrine
neg	negative
NlH	National Institutes of Health
NKA	no known allergies
NOR; Noradr	noradrenaline
NP	neuropsychiatric
NPH	no previous history
npo	nothing by mouth
NR	normal range
nr	not to be repeated
NS	nervous system

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

NSA	no significant abnormality
NSR	normal sinus rhythm
O	eye
OB	obstetrics
OBD	organic brain disease
OB-GYN	obstetrics and gynecology
OHD	organic heart disease
OL; OS	left eye
omn bih	every two hours
omn hor; oh	every hour
omn noct; on	every night
OPC	outpatient clinic
OPD	outpatient department
ophth	ophthalmology
OR	operating room
Orth	orthopedics
OS; OL	left eye
OT	occupational therapy
OU	each eye
P	phosphorus
P/3	proximal one-third (long bones)
p1, p2, etc.	para 1, para 2, etc.
PA	Physician's Assistant
P&A	percussion and auscultation
PAB, PABA	para-aminobenzoic acid
Pap test	Papanicolaou's test
Para	parous
path	pathology

PB-Fe	protein-bound iron
PBI	protein-bound iodine
pc	after meals
PCV	packed cell volume
PDA	patent ductus arteriosus
PDR	Physician's Desk Reference
PE	physical examination
Ped	pediatrics
PEG	pneumoencephalography
PGH	pituitary growth hormone
PH	past history
Phe	phenylalanine
phys	physical; physician
PI	present illness
PID	pelvic inflammatory disease
Pit	Pitocin
PKA	prokininogenase
PM	post mortem
PMH	past medical history
PMS	post-menopausal syndrome
PNa	plasma sodium
PO; postop	postoperative
po	by mouth; orally
PO2	oxygen tension
pos	positive
postop; PO	postoperative
PP	post partum
PPB	positive pressure breathing

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

pr	per rectum
prog	prognosis
ps	per second
psi	pounds per square inch
Psy	psychiatry; psychology
PT	physical therapy
pt	patient
PTA	prior to admission
PULHES	physical profile factors:
P-	physical capacity or stamina
U-	upper extremities
L-	lower extremities
H-	hearing and ears
E-	eyes
S-	psychiatric
PVC	premature ventricular contractions
PVD	peripheral vascular disease
pvt	private
qd	every day
qh	every hour
q2h, q3h, etc.	every 2 hours, every 3 hours, etc.
qid	four times a day
qn	every night
QNS	quantity not sufficient
qv	as much as you please
R	right
r	roentgen
RNA	ribosomal ribonucleic acid

RA	rheumatoid arthritis
Ra	radium
RAIU	radioactive iodine uptake
RAP	right atrial pressure
RAS	reticular activating system
RBBB	right bundle branch block
RBC	red blood cells or corpuscles
RD	respiratory disease; retinal detachment
RDS	respiratory distress syndrome
rehab	rehabilitation
RES	reticuloendothelial system
RHD	rheumatic heart disease
RHF	right heart failure
RN	Registered Nurse
RNA	ribonucleic acid
RO	routine order
R/O	rule out
ROM	range of motion
ROS	review of systems
RR	recovery room
R&R	rate and rhythm
RT	reaction time
RTC	return to clinic
RUE	right upper extremity
RUQ	right upper quadrant
S	left
S-1 to S-5	sacral vertebrae or nerves
S-A; SA node	sino-atrial node

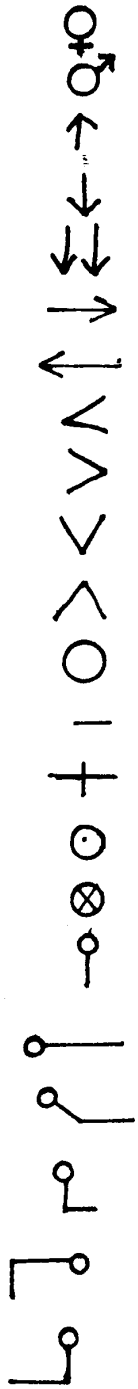
SAA	Stokes-Adams attacks
SB	stillborn
SBE	subacute bacterial endocarditis
SB test	Stanford-Binet test
SC	subcutaneous
SCD	service connected disability
SCM	sternocleidomastoid
SD	standard deviation
SDS	sudden death syndrome
SEM	standard error of the mean
SF	spinal fluid
sg	specific gravity
SH	serum hepatitis
SI	seriously ill
sib	sibling
SIW	self-inflicted wound
SM	systolic murmur
SMA	superior mesenteric artery
SN	student nurse
SNS	sympathetic nervous system
SO	salpingo-oophorectomy
SOAP	progress note format for POMR
S-	subjective
O-	objective
A-	assessment
P-	plans
SOB	shortness of breath
S-O-R	stimulus-organism-response

SQ	subcutaneous
staph	staphylococcus
stat	immediately and once only
STH	somatotropic (growth) hormone
Strep	streptococcus
STSG	split thickness skin graft
sup	superior
SVC	superior vena cava
sx	signs; symptoms
Sz	schizophrenia
T	Temperature
T&A	tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy
TAH	total abdominal hysterectomy
TB; TBC	tuberculosis
TBLC	term birth, living child
TBV	total blood volume
tds	to be taken 3 times a day
TFA	total fatty acids
TH	thyroid hormone
tid	three times a day
TL	tubal ligation
TM	tympanic membrane
TNTC	too numerous to count
TOA	tubo-ovarian abscess
TT	tetanus toxoid
TTH	thyrotropic hormone
U/3	upper third (long bones)
UA	urinalysis

UE	upper extremity
UGI	upper gastrointestinal
ULQ	upper left quadrant
unk	unknown
UQ	upper quadrant
UR	unconditioned response
URI	upper respiratory infection
urol	urology; urological
URQ	upper right quadrant
USPHS	United States Public Health Service
UTI	urinary tract infection
UV	ultraviolet
V	Volume
VA	Veterans Administration
vag	vaginal
VBP	venous blood pressure
VC	vital capacity
VD	venereal disease
VDG	venereal disease-gonorrhea
VDH; VHD	valvular disease of the heart
VIG	vaccinia immune serum globulin
vit	vitamin
VO	verbal order
VP	venous pressure
VPC	volume of packed red cells
VRI	viral or virus respiratory infection
VS	vital sign
WAIS	Wechsler adult intelligence scale

WB	whole blood
WBC	white blood cell
WCC	white cell count
wd	ward
WD/WN/BF	well-developed, well-nourished black female
WD/WN/BM	well-developed, well-nourished black male
WD/WN/WF	well-developed, well-nourished white female
WD/WN/WM	well-developed, well-nourished white male
WHO	World Health Organization
WIA	wounded in action
WISC	Wechsler Intelligence Scale for children (test)
wk	week
WNL	within normal limits
WR	Wassermann reaction
wt	weight
X	times
YOB	year of birth

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)



female

male

increased; elevated

decreased; depressed; lowered

descended bilaterally

causes; transfer to

is due to

less than

more than

systolic blood pressure

diastolic blood pressure

absent; none

negative; absent

positive; present

start of operation (anesthesia record only)

end of operation (anesthesia record only)

Upright. Vertical body position; body supported by lower extremities; torso upright

Lying down. Horizontal body position

Leaning. Body trunk raised less than 90 degrees from primary supporting surface and supported by self or object.

Sitting. Weight of body resting on lower part of trunk, back raised greater than or equal to 90 degrees.

Leaning over. Dangling, any portion of body extended beyond the lower part of the trunk.

Kneeling. Supporting the body on the knees or legs.

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS (CONT)

1°	primary; first degree
2°	secondary; second degree
ℸ ℸ̈ ℸ̈̈ ℸ̇ ℸ̄ ℸ̇	amounts; dosages
o A	Angstrom unit
$\overline{aa}$	of each
$\bar{a}$	before
$\bar{c}$	with
ⓜ	murmur
$\bar{p}$	after; following
$\bar{s}$	without
$\overline{ss}$	one-half
ʒ	dram; drachm
ℨ	ounce
fʒ; f ℨ	fluid dram; fluid ounce

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SUBCOURSE MD0010 Basic Medical Terminology EDITION 100

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